The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1892. NO. 3

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PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
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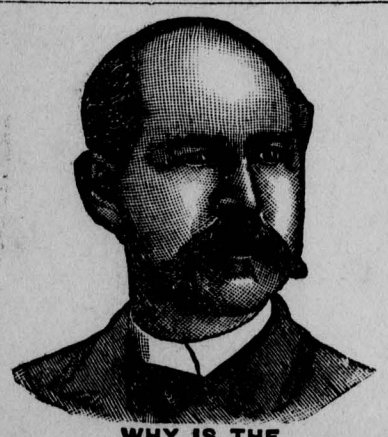
S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
☞TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.☜
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon met in the Presbyterian church of Huntingdon on Tuesday morning of last week and was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. R. A. McKinley, D. D. of Clearfield, who opened the meeting with prayer.

The roll of ministers and elders from the seven counties, Clearfield, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Juniata and Bedford, included in the Presbytery. 106 Delegates were present.

At the conclusion of the reading of the roll, the election of officers took place, resulting as follows; Moderator, Rev. John Gourley, of Lewistown; Rev. J. E. Irvine, of Altoona, recording clerk; Rev. E. F. Johnston, of Philipsburg, reading clerk. Owing to the illness of Rev. Dr. Hamill, who has been stated clerk for forty years, Rev. R. F. Wilson, of Lewistown, was elected stated clerk, pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting of Presbytery at McVeytown, October 6, 1891 were read.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery met at 2 o'clock. An able sermon was preached by the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. McKinley from the text: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away."—Matt. 24:35.

The reading of the minutes was taken up, and the record adopted.

Rev. J. M. Barnet, of the Presbytery of Redstone, was invited to sit as corresponding member.

Rev. W. A. Jackson was admited as a member.

The examination of James Heaney, a licentiate, of Presbytery of Philadelphia, who was called to the churches of Spring Creek and Lemont, was moved by Rev. Dr. Laurie, and adopted. He was taken under care of this Presbytery. As to placing the call into the hands of James Heaney, there was a division, but a majority favored, and he came forward and accepted the calls.

T. S. Ermontrout was received after examination as to the confession of faith. He has been called to the church at Spruce Creek, which call he accepted.

The Treasurer of Presbytery, Rev. J. H. Mathers, reported as to commisioners' and contingent fund, $900.72 were recived and 1020.72 expended. Presbyterian Mission and Sustension Fund, receipts $1898.96, expended $1387.50, leaving a balance on hand of $511.46.

The following committee was appointed to install Rev. D. S. Ermentrout at Spruce Creek, first Tuesday in May: Rev. J. C. Kelley to preside, Rev. D. K. Freeman, D.D., preach the sermon, Rev. John R. Davies to deliver the charge to pastor and Rev. D. H. Campbell the charge to the people.

Call from Presbyterian church of Newton Hamilton to Rev. D. H. Campbell was read. Mr. Campbell, left the subject to the Presbytery to decide whether he should dissolve the pastoral relation with the church of Shirleysburg. The church of Shirleysburg acquiesced and the pastoral relation was dissolved to take effect May 1st. The Christian spirit of the church was highly commended.

Call read from Orbisonia church for the services of Rev. Hugh B. Kinney.

A large congregation assembled in the church in the evening. Rev. J. J. Coale, of Arch Springs, preached the missionary sermon from Matt. 9: 36, 37, 38, dwelling upon the passage "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he send forth laborers into his harvest."

He was followed by Mr. Robt. E. Speer, Assistant secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, who spoke earnestly and eloquently in behalf of the cause, and held the close attention of his hearers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The meeting on Wednesday opened at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. S. S. Bergen, of Belleville.

Minutes of Tuesday read and approved.

Rev. L. H. Haughawout offered a resolution that a majority of the votes cast for Commissioners to General Assembly be necessary to an election, which created considerable discussion, and on motion of Rev. A. H. Jolly was finally laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 24.

The following persons were nominated for Commissioners to the General Assembly which will meet in Portland, Oregon: Revs. R. A. McKinley, J. C. Kelley, R. M. Wallace, J. W. Bain, William Laurie, James Herron, J. J. Coale, Arthur W. Spooner, L. L. Haughawout, Elders Joseph Marshal, Wm. Dorris, J. G. Hartswick, A. S. Landis, George W. McCully, John Hamilton, James Macklin, John I. Thomas.

The following members were appointed tellers; Revs. W. H. Schuyler, H. H. Henry, R. M. Campbell, who reported the following elected:

Ministerial Commissioners: Revs. M. Wallace Milroy, and Wm. Laurie, D. D., Bellefonte; alternates; J. W. Bain, Altoona, and J. C. Kelley, Williamsburg.

Lay Commissioners: Elders William Dorris, Huntingdon, and Jno. Hamilton, State College; alternates, Dr. J. G. Hartswick, Clearfield, and A. S. Landis, Hollidaysburgh.

A motion made by L. L. Haughawout to have the result of the vote in detail announced, was defeated by a vote of 26 to 18.

Revs. Geo. Leidy and B. H. Hart, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Henry L. Rex, of Philadelphia Presbytery, were admited as corresponding members.

The following paper was unanimously adopted by a rising vote;

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Huntingdon desires to bear testimony and to place on record its high appreciation and approval of the spirit exhibited by the church of Shirleysburg in assenting to the dissolution of the pastoral relations between themselves and the Rev. D. H. Campbell. In order that the churches in that vicinity may be more conveniently grouped and their spiritual prosperity promoted they have yielded to the wishes of the Presbytery and given up their faithful and beloved pastor. They have displayed a loyalty to their Presbytery and a zeal for the prosperity of Zion worthy of all commendation And the Presbytery will pray that the Lord may soon send them another pastor, and that the blessing and benediction of heaven may rest upon them.

A call from Schellsburg and Mann's Choice to Dr. Schuyler, of Everett, for half of his time, was read. The call was placed in hands to be left until June meeting.

The report of Dr. Hamill, chairman of Presbyterial missions, was read. Nineteen churches were aided, and substantial encouragement given to growing churches. The amount of money received from the year was $1344.09 which is less than former years; the average not being more than 14 cents a member. The committee appealed for a more hearty co-operation in the work.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The report of the committee on Temperance was read by Rev. Dr. Freeman, chairman, showing the work in the Presbytery, which in the main was not encouraging, especially as to Huntingdon where the increase of drunkenness since the renewal of licenses is tenfold. The committee presented the following:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and emphasize the noble deliverances of General Assembly upon the temperance question.

Resolved, That we enjoin our ministers and church members to abate nothing of their zeal in and out of the churches to repress the drinking habits of society and that they oppose by voice and vote and every legitimate means, the traffic in intoxicants as a beverage while as a church we neither advocate nor antagonize any political party.

Resolved, That we urge pastors and sessions to distribute among the people the temperance literature published under the auspices of the Assembly's committee, and especially the tract containing the Assembly's deliverances for the past eighty years.

Resolved, That we commend the zeal and fidelity of the Woman's Union and Alliance temperance societies and bid them God speed.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of Woman's Presbyterial Temperance Societies in our churches, according to the suggestion of the General Assembly committee and that the Moderator appoint five ladies residing within the bounds of the Presbytery who shall have the general supervision and care of the work; whose office it shall be to carry out the design of the General Assembly, to promote the organization of Woman's temperance associations in the particular churches, to disseminate temperance literature, to educate and develope the temperance sentiment of our people in regard to the enormous evils of the liquor traffic.

Risolved, That this Presbytery respectfully requests Congress to defeat the bill now before it which proposes to repeal the legislation now in force in the territory of Alaska, which prohibits the sale of liquors, and which proposes to substitute in lieu thereof a licensed system, to the end that that vast region may be saved from the evils which will inevitably result from licensing.

Resolved, That the General Assembly be overtured to give this attempted legislation official notice and that its influence be exerted upon Congress for the present bill.

Rev. Geo. Elliot submitted a preamble and resolution favoring local option, the formation of temperance societies in church and sabbath schools, and the choice of legislative candidates with a view to that end.

Rev. A. W. Spooner, of Altoona, delivered a forcible address on the report, approving the same, but arguing that a consistent temperance man cannot help but antagonize the political parties. He wanted to see more temperance societies of men as well as women in the churches, and more earnestness and consistency in the cause.

The resolutions of the committee were then taken up seriatim and adopted.

Rev. J. F. Deiner, of Waterloo, moved to strike out the clause relating to antagonizing the political parties in second resolution. He spoke in favor of a positive utterance declaring it our purpose not to support a political party that does not stand square on the question of prohibition. He was seconded by Rev. J. S. Rankin, Clearfield county, Rev. S. S. Davenport, Academia, Rev. J. W. Bain, of Altoona.

Rev. Dr. Freeman, in behalf of the committee, said the resolution was the same adopted by the General Assembly. Dr. Laurie favored the resolution as it was.

The clause was struck out by a decided vote.

The resolutions offered by Rev. George Elliot were then taken up.

A. S. Landis, esq., of Hollidaysburg, opposed them on the ground that local option was special legislation and therefore unconstitutional. Dr. Laurie said the paper had been reviewed by ex-Governor Beaver, Judges Furst and Orvis, and advocated the adoption of the resolution.

The subject was discussed further by Mr. Elliott and others, when Dr. Freeman moved that the resolution be postponed until next meeting of Presbytery, which was adopted.

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The committee on ministerial relief recomended relief to four brethren.

The statistical reports from the churches were taken up but not completed at time of adjournment.

In the evening the large church was packed to its utmost capacity, a thousand or more persons having come to hear Rev. William Henry Green, L. L. D., D. D., the renowned divine at Princeton, N. J. whose subject was Anti-Biblical Higher Criticism. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. Laurie, a former pupil, who was glad of the opportunity to again sit at the feet of his instructor. Dr. Green chose as his text: "For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me; for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?" John: 46,47.

At the conclusion of the address the Presbytery resumed its session.

Joshua Singer, of Lewistown, a candidate for the ministry, was taken under the care of the Presbytery.

The Woman's Home Mission society of this Presbytery reported 940 members, 26 societies, 21 bands, contributions during the year $207.98.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Green for his admirable address, and he was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The resolutions of Rev. Geo. Elliott on Local Option, were referred to three elders of the church for consideration.

The committee on Supplies reported and their recommendations were adopted.

Williamsburg was chosen as the place for holding the fall meeting.

A committe of five ministers and three elders was chosen to visit the Reformatory in response to an invitation.

Adjourned to meet at 9 A. M.

The devotional hour was given up to prayers for the sick and afflicted members of the Presbytery.

James Heany was sustained as minister, after examination, and it was ordered that he be ordained and installed as pastor of Spring Creek and Lemont churches at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery on first Thursday of May.

A resolution was adopted thanking the pastor, officers, and choir of the church for their kindness, and to Col. Wm. Dorris for securing Dr. Green to lecture.

The committee to visit the Reformatory reported that they were cordially received, and came away with pleasant recollections of their visit.

The committee on supplies reported that they will employ two missionaries to work within the bounds of the Presbytery, one of the Presbytery, one of whom will have his expenses paid by an elder.

Rev. L. L. Haughawout again asked for a report of the vote for commissioners. On motion of Rev. A. H. Jolly the vote was announced 88 votes were cast, and it was then learned that only one received a majority of the votes cast.

On motion of Rev. J. R. Henderson a committe of three was appointed to prepare a rule to cover the matter of voting in the future. Committee: Revs. J. R. Henderson, R. F. Wilson, J. J. Coale.

A call to Rev. S. D. Lewis to the church at Osceola was laid over until June meeting.

Rev. L. L. Haughawout was dismissed to the Presbytery of South Florida.

The paper on Local Option offered by Mr. Elliott, was referred to the following committee: Revs Geo. Elliott, D. K. Freeman, J. W. Bain, Elders James A. Beavre, A. S. Landis, D. W. Woods, W. P. Orbison.

Rev. Albert Day passed a rigid but satisfactory examination. He was received under care of the Presbytery for six months, and permitted to preach within the bounds of the Presbytery.

Rev. E. F. Johnston was elected to preach the missionery sermon at the fall meeting; Rev. Dr. Schuyler, alternate.

A resolution of regret and sympathy for Rev. Mr. Forsman, who was injured in an [illegible] was adopted.

Adjourned

Ants Take in Boarders.

The list of curious boarders or messmates taken in or tolerated by ants has been extended by Mr. Michaels, who has discovered that there is an association between some Gamarid mites and certain kinds of ants; that a species of Gamarid usually preferentially associates with one or two species of ants, and that they abandon the nest if the ant does, and that their social relations are friendly. The mites are not true parasites, not injuring the ants or their young (an instance of rare self-control in these insect enemies), and that the mites will eat dead ants, and thus are really a board of health officers, and we suspect really do as scavengers more service than some boards of health in other communities.—New York Independent.

Words to the Deaf.

An old lady who has lost nearly all sense of hearing, and was also blind, once said to me: "I wish you would write and tell people how to talk to the deaf, for I can always hear you." It is easy enough to speak slowly, articulate distinctly, and in a line with the defective ear, but not too near it. It seems to be a general idea, but it is a mistaken one, that the louder the voice the more easily it is to be heard by the deaf. Slow, distinct articulation is of far more importance. If these simple, natural facts were more generally borne in mind, it would do much to alleviate the trials of the deaf.—The Chautauquan.

Big Ceylon Spiders.

The bodies of the spiders of Ceylon are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate-colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls its victim. A writer says that he has often sat and watched the yellow monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net, and noted the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads round the unfortunate captive.—Detroit Free Press.

A grain elevator having a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels is being built in East Boston, Mass., near the docks of the Cunard Steamship Company.

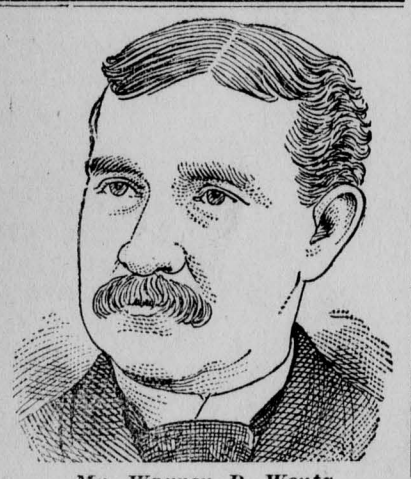
The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROATS, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle



Mr. Warren D. Wentz
of Geneva, N. Y.,

Is given the highest endorsement for honesty and integrity by all who know him. For years he has worked for Mr D P. Wilson, the harness maker and member of the Geneva Board of Health. Read the following statement of his terrible sufferings from

Dyspepsia

And his cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I was taken sick last October with gastric fever, and my recovery was considered almost hopeless. After 7 weeks the fever slowly left me, but I could not eat the simplest food without

Terrible Distress

It seemed that I had recovered from the fever to **die of starvation.** I took pepsin compounds, bismuth, charcoal, cod liver oil and malt until my physician confessed that he did not know what else to try. Everything I took seemed

Like Pouring Melted Lead

into my stomach. I happened to think I had part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla that had been in the house for two or three years, that I found had benefited me previously for dyspepsia. I began taking it and soon began to feel better. I have now taken a little over two bottles and can truthfully say I **feel well again** and can eat anything without distressing me, even to

Pie and Cheese

which I have been unable to touch for years. The English language does not contain words enough to permit me to express **the praise** I would like to give to Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. D. WENTZ, 183 Castle Street, Geneva, N. Y.

A Good Voucher

"I have known Mr. Warren D Wentz for many years and can vouch for him as **a man of veracity** and one well known about here. I have sold him several bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

during [illegible] M. H. PARTRIDGE Druggist

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PETER F. WANSER, Republican, was elected Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., by about 2000 majority, defeating Allan L. McDermott, Democrat.

IT has just leaked out that Gamble Weir, Superintendent of Police of Pittsburg, Penn., who died suddenly three months ago, was poisoned.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT MURRAY, of New York City, has been retired on a pension of $3000 per year at his own request, and Inspector Byrnes, the famous detective, was chosen to succeed him.

LOUIS AUBERTIN, alias Louis Harriott, the young French farmhand who strangled Mrs. Charles T. Leonard to death at her home near the Atlantic Highlands last November, was hanged at Freehold, N. J.

RUDOLPH SHERKLE and George Pfeiffer, workmen employed on the new Astor hotel, the Waldorf, in New York City, fell from the roof and were crushed to death ninety-five feet below.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg and adopted resolutions indorsing Grover Cleveland for the Presidential nomination.

THE Vermont Republican State Convention met at Montpelier and selected delegates to the National Convention, who are favorable to the renomination of President Harrison. Ex-Speaker Reed addressed the Convention.

THE Government paper mill at Dalton, Mass., has been damaged by fire. The mill is owned by the Crane family. Much valuable machinery for making distinctive paper for Government bank notes and bonds and considerable paper was destroyed.

FIRE burned over eight blocks at Hunter's Point, Long Island, N. Y. It started in the storerooms of the Long Island Railroad Company. It destroyed a planing mill, the railroad's electric power station and a million feet of lumber. The loss amounts to $120,000.

JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, Chief Contract Labor Inspector at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, has been asked to resign by Secretary Foster.

A HEAVY rain and snow storm put out all of the forest fires in South Jersey. It was estimated that the numerous fires had done over $100,000 damage. A great amount of valuable timber has been destroyed and much cord wood.

South and West.

THE entire plant of the Winters' Art Lithograph Company, of Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The company published all the lithographic World's Fair advertisements. A large stock of lithographs of the various halls and other buildings of the Fair was in the establishment, as well as the stock of the official lithographing of the Fair.

REPORTS from all parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas tell of heavy rains or snow, and seeding was everywhere delayed. Central Iowa also reports the worst storm of a backward and unsettled season, being a hurricane of wind accompanied by snow, hail, sleet and rain combined.

WHILE the life saving crew at Bandon, Oregon, were practising, their boat capsized and Captain Nelson and three of a crew of eight were drowned.

E. D. CAMPBELL, Professor of Qualitative Analysis in Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., was at work over a glass receiver containing hydrogen and oxygen, when an explosion occurred. Bits of glass flew into his eyes, inflicting such severe injuries that both eyes have been removed.

RELATIVES of Mrs. W. E. Ormand, the wife of a mechanic, of Saginaw, Mich., found her body and that of her baby in a cistern near his home. It is supposed the mother took the child in her arms to lift a pail of water, when she lost her balance and fell in. Mrs. Ormand was eighteen years of age and her son nine months old.

COLONEL J. J. VAN HORN, of the Eighth Infantry, at the head of three troops of United States Cavalry, has compelled the Wyoming regulators intrenched at "T" Ranch to surrender. The troops were ordered out in accordance with instructions sent out from Washington at the request of the acting Governor of Wyoming.

A PISTON head, full of water, carelessly put in a furnace, exploded in Hardy's shops, Lima, Ohio, killing W. Henry, Frank Josett and Dave Hogan.

THE Michigan Republican State Convention elected delegates to Minneapolis favorable to the candidacy of General Alger, but uninstructed.

THE North Carolina Republican State Convention met at Raleigh. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the National Republican Convention to vote "first, last and all the time" for Benjamin Harrison for President.

DEPUTY SHERIFF LOUIS T. GRANT, of Shelby County, Ala., has absconded to South America, after spending $10,000 of other people's money.

AT the Wyoming Democratic State Convention, held at Douglas, six delegates to the National Convention were chosen. Four of these men favor Cleveland, and there will be no warm opposition from the other two.

THE Republicans of Florida met in State Convention and after electing delegates to the National Convention decided to put no candidates in the field in that State this year.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., was visited by the most terrific hail storm that has ever been known in that State. The hailstones were two inches in diameter and covered the ground to a depth of six inches. Birds, chickens and hogs were killed, and many glasses were broken. Men and horses were knocked down, vegetables and cotton were completely cut down.

THE Democrats of Nebraska met in State Convention at Omaha. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Cleveland, but the convention refused to instruct the delegates for him.

A SEVERE April blizzard raged in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Illinois. Great damage was inflicted on crops.

JOHN WANER, a full-blooded Choctaw, about fifty years old, was hanged in the jail-yard at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, for the murder of John Daugherty, of Flint District, last July.

THE Wyoming Democratic State Convention met at Cheyenne and elected delegates to the Chicago National Convention. The only instruction given was that the delegation should vote as a unit in the National Convention on candidates and measures.

ROBERT STEVENSON, Paymaster of the Empire State Phosphate Company, at Hernando, Citrus County, Ala., and Mr. Payne, a mail-carrier, have been murdered and robbed of $1800 by unknown assassins.

THE New Mexico Territorial Republican Convention was held in Silver City. Uninstructed delegates were sent to the National Convention.

FIRE destroyed the main building of the Clarke University, for colored students, near Atlanta, Ga.; loss $100,000.

THE Washington Republican State Convention assembled at Seattle and chose eight uninstructed delegates to the National Convention. The platform adopted indorses the Administration of President Harrison and reaffirms devotion of the party to all its well-known principles.

THE Georgia Republican State Convention, after being in continuous session in Atlanta for over twenty-four hours, adjourned. A Harrison delegation to the National Convention is the result.

Washington.

SECRETARY ELKINS directed the Department Quartermaster at St. Louis to send immediately 300 tents to the Mayor of Columbus, Miss., for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent floods.

THE fourth annual convention of State Railroad Commissioners began its session in the rooms of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington. Nearly all of the States were represented. E. P. Jarvey, of South Carolina, was elected Chairman.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. M. BOOK, United States Navy, has been promoted by the President to Commander.

AT the request of Secretary Blaine Senator Sherman introduced a bill to permit Admiral George Brown and other officers of the navy to accept decorations from Hawaii in recognition of their courtesies to the late King Kalakaua.

ALBERT G. PORTER, Minister to Italy, has been instructed by Secretary Blaine to return to Rome.

THE Secretary of the Treasury was informed that the mill at Pittsfield, Mass., where is manufactured the distinctive paper used by the United States Government for paper currency, had been destroyed by fire, and that all the stock of paper with the exception of 240,000 sheets of note paper and 90,000 sheets of check paper had been burned.

THE United States Senate has dismissed its executive clerk, James R. Young, on the charge of having betrayed the secrets of the executive session.

THE President has approved the act relating to life saving appliances on steamers plying exclusively on lakes, bays and sounds of the United States.

JAMES W. COOPER, one of the colored jurors who served in the Schneider murder trial at Washington, died in the Court House from mental and physical exhaustion. The stock of paper now in the hands of the Department is limited.

THE Chief Postoffice Inspector has prepared a statement showing that 104 arrests were caused by postoffice inspectors during the month of March, 1892, for various violations of the postal laws, which is an unusually large number.

Foreign.

A DISPATCH from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, says that the election for President in the provinces has proved a walk-over for Saenz Pena.

REVOLUTION has started in the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil. The Legislature has proclaimed it independent of the Republic. The river is obstructed by hulks. Colonel Barbosa is in charge of the rebels.

ANNA SAINIO, wife of a professor at the State College at Tevastehuus, Finland, has been found guilty of murdering her husband. The Court sentenced her to be beheaded and ordered that her body be afterward burned.

ANOTHER bomb was exploded by anarchists in Valencia, Spain, doing much damage to property.

THE Marquis Rudini, Premier of Italy, and the Italian Cabinet have resigned in consequence of dissension in the Cabinet on financial questions. The King accepted the resignation, but charged the Marquis di Rudini with the task of forming another Ministry.

THE state of siege in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has been raised.

MRS. KRUSE, convicted of the murder of her husband, and her elder son Wilhelm, her accomplice, were executed at Dortmund, Germany.

TWO petards were thrown into the ranks of a religious procession in Cadiz, Spain; many persons were injured by the explosion. The Bohemian village of Deutschrolliken was burned and four persons perished. Forty-five houses were burned in Moeidlan, Moravia. Both fires are supposed to have been caused by Anarchists. People in Spain were afraid to attend the Holy Week services owing to Anarchist threats to put explosives in the holy water.

A. G. BROWN, the defaulting broker of Toronto, Canada, has fled to Mexico. It is also stated that his pilferings will aggregate over $150,000.

TWENTY-EIGHT Brazilian Radicals have been exiled.

THE United States steamer Tallapoosa has been sold at public auction at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to the highest bidder for $4500 United States gold.

AN epidemic of black smallpox is raging in Poland, especially on the Galician frontier. Most of those who are attacked die on the third day.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, was partially flooded and the Canadian Pacific tracks were under water, owing to the rising of the river there.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, the well known novelist, lecturer and Egyptologist, died in London, England, a few days ago. She was born in 1831.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The Marvelous Display That is Being Prepared for the World's Fair.

Secretary Rusk, of the Government Department of Agriculture, is preparing what is certain to be pronounced a marvelous agricultural exhibit. It will be at once a striking demonstration of the broad scope and efficient work of the department of which he is the head, and a school of instruction for all who are interested in agricultural matters. It will include full illustrations of various insect depredations, a mammoth globe representing graphically the history of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable extermination in America; a model of the famous Death Valley, with its strange fauna and flora; and a working set of a modern weather station's outfit. Under the immediate supervision of Expert Hubbard the most complete and comprehensive collection of grains ever made is being prepared with the cooperation of the farmers in this country and in foreign parts. Samples of wheat grown in every county in the United States will be shown. Grains from Peace River in northern Canada to Patagonia; from Russia to India, will be in the collection; every seed picked by hand and the varieties arranged in tasteful glass compartments with labels indicating the name, place, weight and effects of the soil and climatic conditions. There are now collected 2000 samples of wheat, 1000 of oats, 5000 of rye, 3000 of barley, 300 of buckwheat, 1500 of corn (besides the exhibit of corn in the ear), and proportionate numbers of the various other grains and garden products. An effort is being made to secure from Egypt one of the original father wheat plants.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

72D DAY.—After the routine morning business the House bill to place cotton ties on the free list was referred to the Finance Committee——Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information connected with the purchase and coinage of silver——Mr. Gallinger addressed the Senate in favor of his bill to select a site for a sanitarium for consumptives, and the bill was referred.

73D DAY.—The Senate devoted half an hour to bills on the calendar, passing a large number——The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, calling for information as to reciprocity with Germany and Hayti, was agreed to——The proposed constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators was discussed——Mr. Stewart spoke on his silver resolution ——The Senate appointed Messrs. Dawes, Cullom and Call conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill.

74TH DAY.—In three hours, fifty-two bills were passed, among them one for promoting the safety of National banks and four relating to the Army——The Geary Chinese bill was adversely reported; Mr. Dolph's substitute Chinese bill, continuing existing laws, was placed on the calendar——Mr. Morgan delivered a speech on the silver question.

75TH DAY.—At the close of the routine morning business the calendar was taken up and bills were disposed of as follows: The amendments to the bill creating the Circuit Courts af Appeal were passed, appropriating $500,000 for the erection of an additional fire-proof building for the National Museum, on the grounds west of the Smithsonian Institution. Passed. Appropriating $75,000 for the foundation and pedestal for a bronze statute of Christopher Columbus, at the west entrance of the Capitol grounds, on Pennsylvania avenue, where the Peace monument now stands. Passed. Extending the privileges of the free delivery of mails to cities and towns with a population of not less than 5000, and where the postoffice gross receipts for the previous year amounted to $5000. Passed.

In the House.

81ST DAY.—On motion of Mr. Wise, a bill was passed establishing West Point, Va., a sub-port of entry and delivery——Mr. O'Neil reported a bill to establish a life saving station at Gay Head, Mass. Committee of the Whole——The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia——Mr. Coombs introduced a bill placing German looking-glass on the free list.

82D DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed——Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, asked consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the purchase and distribution of subsistence stores to the sufferers from the overflow of the Tombigee River and its tributaries. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected, and the resolution was referred——On motion of Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in ——Messrs. Peel, Allen and Wilson, of Wash., were appointed conferrees on the bill——The House then went into the Committee of the Whole (Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, in the Chair) on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill.

83D DAY.—The House passed a bill granting the right of way to the Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad through the Indian Territory——The remainder of the session was devoted to the Naval Appropriation bill, several hours being consumed in the discussion of a point of order on the item providing for a new battleship. Pending action the matter went over.

84TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed during the entire day's session.

85TH DAY.—When the Speaker called the House to order at noon the vacant seats far outnumbered those which were occupied. The bill for the relief of the heirs of H. H. Sibley, the inventor of the Sibley tent, again proved an obstacle to the transaction of business, and the whole day was consumed in its consideration. No quorum was present, and after two roll-calls emphasizing this fact, the House took a recess until eight o'clock, when an evening session for the consideration of private pension bills was held.

86TH DAY.—The House discussed the Naval Appropriation bill. Speeches in favor of the rehabilitation of the navy were made by Mr. Fellows and Mr. Cummings, of New York, and Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, while the amendment to build one new cruiser was opposed by Mr. Holman, of Indiana; Mr. Watson, of Georgia, and Mr. Baker, of Kansas.

HOMES SWEPT AWAY.

Two Hundred and Fifty Persons Drowned in the Tombigbee Flood.

The list of the drowned in the Tombigbee flood in Mississippi has, by a late estimate, been placed at two hundred and fifty persons, more than two hundred of whom are colored. Three relief parties have recovered 150 bodies.

A family of nine were rescued from a raft on which they had been floating six days without food. One boy was insane and the others not able to walk.

A colored woman and a babe were found floating on a mattress. They were the only survivors of a family of ten.

More than five hundred homes have been swept away and all stock drowned.

It rained for two weeks. The country is very flat and swampy and the only place of safety was in the tops of the big trees.

Seventy-five men, women and children have been taken from the trees by the relief parties. They had been up in the trees from four to six days.

The stories of the rescued show that the water rose suddenly during the night, flooding the bottoms, which are seven miles wide. Cabins were swept away like leaves and the unfortunates drowned before they realized their danger. The waters are now subsiding, leaving the country a dreary, black waste.

There are more than two thousand homeless, and an appeal has been made for State and Government aid. Those who escaped on rafts and in boats are destitute.

TRAIN ROBBERS ROUTED.

One Killed and Three Captured After a Desperate Fight in Alabama.

Four colored desperadoes attempted to rob a car of a Louisville and Nashville freight train as it was taking water at Wilhite, sixty miles from Birmingham, Ala. The engineer discovered what was up and pulled out, the robbers firing upon the train men as they went.

Officers were notified at Falkville. They found the bandits not far from Wilhite, and had a fight, in which Tom Wright, one of the robbers, was shot dead. Two escaped, and the fourth was captured. Another of the gang was caught later.

They confess that they participated in the train robbery at Wiems two weeks before, and have given the names of accomplices.

Soja Beans.

The soja bean plant has no special value in this country, where we have so many other good feeding crops. It is a native of India, where it is called "gram," and needs a hot climate to do well. It may be grown in the Southern States, but it is no better than the cowpea, which is a bean, and much the same kind of a plant. Some recent experiments with the soja bean have shown that it is exceedingly nutritious, but not more so than the cowpea. The writer grew a small crop of it in New Jersey some years ago, but discarded it as unprofitable. The cowpea may be grown in New Jersey.—New York Times.

Speed of the Tornado.

The tornado whirls at a rate variously estimated from 500 to 2000 miles an hour. Though ephemeral and diminutive it has vastly greater violence. To class it a "cyclone" is to belittle its terrors. True cyclones are exceedingly scarce, while tornadoes are numbered by the hundred every season.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Reasons Why.

We call it Alabastine, as it is manufactured from alabaster rock.

The people use it because it is durable and beautiful.

The sanitarians endorse it because it is of a sanitary nature, and contains no poisonous material.

We advertise it as we want all to have an opportunity to be benefited by its advantages.

Wall paper firms fight it, as it displaces their poisonous products.

Some dealers talk against it, as they can buy cheap kalsomines, and where the people are not posted, sell at Alabastine prices, thus making more profit.

Kalsomines must go, as they are only temporary and spoil the walls.

Alabastine has come to stay, as it possesses merit, and has the unqualified endorsement of those who have used it for years.

Alabastine has stood the test of time, and now stands higher in public favor than ever before.

Prof. Kedzie, the eminent sanitarian of Michigan, says: "Have carefully tested for arsenic or copper; none could be found. Find no traces of poisonous or injurious material."

Dr. DeWolfe, the health officer of Chicago, says: "The perfect wall for domestic habitation is the material which resists decomposition in every form. It seemes to me that Alabastine is admirably adapted to the purpose."

The Good Health Publishing Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "We will, probably, use Alabastine as long as it is in existence."

We are located at Grand Rapids, Mich., and will cheerfully answer any communications in relation to our goods.

Long Life in Buttermilk and Onions.

"Drink plenty of buttermilk, and eat lots of onions—raw, stewed or boiled, not fried," says a noted New York medical authority, "and you may live to such an age that you may be glad to commit the suicide act, just for a change, as this existence becomes too monotonous, and you yearn, as we all do, to find out what is taking place behind that strange curtain that we call death!"—New York News.

A REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

What Ability and Research Accomplishes.

There is the widest difference in the world between the study of a profession and its practice. Experience, practical knowledge from real cases, is the most essential material in building up any profession. Physicians frequently disguise

H. C. MCCORMICK, M. D., PH. G.

from patients their true condition, because of their inability to provide a successful remedy. With twenty-one years' experience as a practitioner, I can conscientiously say that I have never used a preparation with such uniform good results as that attained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a veritable discovery and as such is an inestimable acquisition to medical science. I have prescribed this remedy in many of the worst kidney and bladder disorders, both in acute and chronic cases where the patients presented the most complicated and alarming symptoms, and have noted with great interest its effect. The results have been most satisfactory. Its action on the affected kidneys and bladder and consequent disordered liver and digestion has been gentle yet immediate, the relief speedy and the cures permanent. I have found it a most invigorating tonic in broken-down constitutions, La Grippe, and in other cases where the vitality has been greatly wasted and enfeebled.

H. C. McCormick, M. D., Ph. G.
Penn Argyle, Pa.

NYNU—16

It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its attendants, sick-headache, constipation and piles, that

Tutt's Tiny Pills

have become so famous. They act gently, without griping or nausea.

WATER HYACINTH—1 for 15c.; 2 for Orchid Canna, 10c. each; Yellow Jasamine, 15c.; 2 for 25c. MISS CLARA SLOUGH, Dayton

SETTLEMENT WITH ITALY.

The Difference With the United States Amicably Adjusted.

The Victims of the New Orleans Lynching Paid $25,000.

The diplomatic differences between the United States and Italy, growing out of the lynching at New Orleans, La., last year, have been amicably adjusted, and indemity for the relatives of the victims has been paid.

The sum of money paid to the Italian Government for distribution among the relatives of the Italian subjects killed in New Orleans is 125,000 francs, or about $25,000. The indemnity, as is explained in the correspondence, is given as a voluntary offering and not in discharge of an express obligation recognized by this Government. The money was taken from the contingent fund of the State Department, and no legislation was therefore required to enable the President to close the New Orleans incident by this action toward a friendly nation.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries have now been fully resumed. Minister Porter will soon return to Rome, and an Italian Minister will be ordered here.

The following is the correspondence with which the incident was closed by Secretary Blaine and the Marquis Imperiali:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1892.

Sir: I congratulate you that the difficulty existing between the United States and Italy, growing out of the lamentable massacre at New Orleans in March of last year, is about to be terminated. The President, feeling that for such an injury there should be ample indemnity, instructs me to tender you 125,000 francs. The Italian Government will distribute this sum among the families of the victims.

While the injury was not inflicted directly by the United States, the President nevertheless feels that it is the solemn duty, as well as the great pleasure of the National Government, to pay a satisfactory indemnity. Moreover, the President's instructions carry with them the hope that the transaction of to-day may efface all memory of the unhappy tragedy; that the old and friendly relations of the United States and Italy may be restored, and that nothing untoward may ever again occur to disturb their harmonious friendship.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you that your prolonged service at this Capital as Charge d'Affaires has been marked by every quality that renders you grateful and acceptable to the Government of the United States, and to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To the Marquis Imperiali, Charge d'Affaires of Italy.

His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, etc., etc., Washington, D. C., April 12, 1892.

Mr. Secretary of State: You were pleased to imform me, by your note of to-day that the Federal Government had decided to pay to Italy, by way of indemnity, the sum of 125,000 francs, to be distributed by the Italian Government among the families of the royal subjects who were victims of the massacre which took place March 14, 1891, in the city of New Orleans. Your Excellency also expressed the hope that the decision reached by the President would put an end to the unfortunate incident to which that deplorable occurence gave rise, and that the friendly relations between the two countries would be firmly re-established.

After having taken note, with much pleasure, of the language used by the President in his message of December last, and after having fully appreciated the words of regret and censure uttered with so much authority by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and likewise the recommendations to Congress that were suggested to his lofty wisdom by the unhappy incident, the Government of His Majesty is now glad to learn that the United States acknowledge that it is their solemn duty, and at the same time a great pleasure, to pay an indemnity to Italy.

The King's Government does not hesitate to accept this indemnity, without prejudice to the judicial steps which it may be proper for the parties to take, and, considering the redress obtained sufficient, it sees no reason why the relations between the two Governments, which relations should faithfully reflect the sentiments of reciprocal esteem and sympathy that animate the two Nations, should not again become intimate, cordial and friendly, as they have traditionally been in the past, and as it is hoped they will ever be in the future.

In bringing the foregoing to your knowledge, in virtue of the authorization given me by His Excellency, the Marquis di Rudini, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government of His Majesty, the King of Italy, my august sovereign, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that the diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States are from this moment fully re-established.

I hasten, moreover, in obedience to instructions received, to inform you that, pending the Minister's return to this capital, I have taken charge of the Royal Legation, in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires. Be pleased to accept, etc., IMPERIALI.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Seven Men and a Powder Mill Blown Into Atoms.

A frightful explosion of powder completely demolished the mills of the Moosic Powder Company, twenty miles from Wilkesbarre, Penn., at 11 A. M. The first explosion was in the drying mill, and a fraction of a second later the storage house blew up. The shocks were felt over a radius of forty miles, and thousands of people in surrounding towns rushed out of doors thinking an earthquake had occurred. Both shocks were distinctly heard at Wilkesbarre twenty miles away. The mills were blown to the smallest atoms, and there were no fragments found larger than a foot long.

Seven men were instantly killed and two fatally injured. The names of the dead are: John Gibbons, Daniel Carey, Aaron Coolbaugh, Moses Tucker, Edward J. Vanderberg, Allan Small and Caradog Reese. The fatally wounded were George Alls and Daniel Billings. The body of John Gibbons was blown 150 feet into the air. Caradog Reese was found sixty feet from the scene of the explosion. Moses Tucker was found 150 feet away from the mill. Other bodies were found from 150 to 200 feet distant.

The terrible scene of grief and anguish duplicate those of frightful mine accidents. The iron framework on the Erie and Wyoming Railroad near the scene, used as a spark screen, was torn and twisted like paper. The absolute desolation of the scene cannot be pictured in words. The last explosion of these mills was eighteen years ago, when several men were also killed. The loss will reach $99,000.

LATER NEWS.

SEVERAL extensive forest fires raged in the woods in Malden, Medford and Melrose, Mass., and the fire departments were called out several times to save houses from being destroyed.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York gave a banquet at Delmonico's in honor of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Minister of the United States to France. About 200 men of note were present.

Two sons of William Conine, aged five and eleven years, were instantly crushed to death at Catskill, N. Y., by a large stick of timber falling on them.

IN Cuba, Rutherford County, N. C., Weldon Atkins, while intoxicated, threw a stone at his father, Charles Atkins, crushing his skull and resulting in almost instant death.

THE Spanish Government has agreed to exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair a model of the Columbus caraval.

WILLIAM RADLOFF, a German, twenty seven years old, was found burned to death at Seattle, Washington, and there is evidence that murder was committed in order to secure his life insurance of $55,000.

THE Secretary of State and Mr. Von Hollenben, the German Minister, have exchanged the ratifications of their respective Governments of the copyright agreement concluded between the United States and Germany at Washington on January 15, 1892.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER THOMPSON presented his resignation to President Harrison. Mr. Thompson has been elected Comptroler of the New York Life Insurance Company.

THE President's wife has recovered from her recent illness.

NICHOLAS VEDDER, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster United States Army, died in his seventy-fourth year. He was General Sherman's chief paymaster on his "march to the sea," during which time he disbursed $52,000,000. Chief Engineer Charles F. Devalin, United States Navy, retired, died in Washington, on the same day, of apoplexy. He was placed on the retired list on April 11.

BARON FAVA has received instructions from his Government to return to Washington and resume his duties as Italian Minister to the United States.

THE Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier of Canada, died in Toronto a few days since. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1822, and began life as a stonemason.

SWEPT BY FLOODS.

Appalling Loss of Life and Property in the South

A dispatch from Columbus, Miss., says: The recent heavy rains have swollen all streams in this section of the country to a point never before known, and as a result the destruction of life and property nas been frightful. All farms along the Tombigbee River valley have been abandoned, houses of all kinds washed away. All fencing is gone and cattle and mules by hundreds have been drowned.

Many floating houses passed down the river. Every available craft has been used day and night relieving the sufferers, carrying out food and bringing in the destitute people. On one small mound there were forty people and as many more cattle and mules.

On another there were seventy people and cattle by the hundreds. The colored people on all the low lands have lost everything on earth they had and there are hundreds of them being fed by the city.

Twelve colored men have been drowned within three miles of this city. At points on the river below here the loss of life is very large. The railroads have abandoned all trains westward and there are many washouts. The trestles are swept away and all of the roads have large forces repairing damages, but it will be a week before trains will be running.

One rescuing party was upset, and three colored boys were drowned three miles above town. All the others climbed trees and were found. Another rescuing party was upset and spent twenty-three hours in the trees.

Seventy-five colored people are known to have been drowned, and many more will be found dead when the waters subside.

The greatest loss of life and injury to property was along the line of the Tombigbee River. This river is not large enough in the dry season to float a small steamboat, but now it is ten miles wide. Its valley is extremely fertile, and is thickly populated. All of the plantations along its border for four or five miles are submerged from five to twenty feet.

So great is the devastation in Northern Mississippi that the people have appealed to Congressman Allen for assistance from the general Government. The greatest suffering is among the colored people. Thirty is the lowest estimate of the number of drowned in Alabama.

CATTLEMEN SURRENDER.

United States Troops Arrest Forty-six of the "Rustlers'" Foes.

The following despatch has been received from Buffalo, Wyoming: Early in the morning the Sheriff and reinforcements from Fort McKinney, consisting of three troops of United States Cavalry, reached the T. A. ranch. The cattlemen, forty-six in number, were still barricaded in the ranch buildings, and the besieging party was firing brisk volleys into their intrenchments, but few shots were returned. As the troops appeared, the besiegers ceased firing. Colonel Van Horn, in command of the troops, with the Sheriff, reconnoitered the ground, and then marched within long rifle range of the ranch and dismounted his men. Colonel Van Horn and the Sheriff, with flags of truce, advanced to within 100 yards of the outer fortification, where they were met by a representative of the besieged cattlemen. After a short parley the stockmen, under Major Walcott, surrendered to Colonel Van Horn, and were at once escorted to Fort McKinney, under the protection of troops. In the almost incessant firing which was kept up for two days on the besieged party, only two men were wounded, one seriously. None of the "rustlers" was hurt.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Rev. James H. Corden, pastor M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C., says: "I have used Bradycrotine and never in a single instance failed to obtain immediate relief from headache when directions were followed." Fifty cents, at drug stores.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are not a new remedy. They have been used in Europe for 50 years, all well tested and excellent.

All alone, both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for women.

It acts in this way:

If you're weak or "run-down," it builds you up; if you suffer from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. For all functional weaknesses and irregularities, it's a positive remedy. Hence,

It's sold in this way:

It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

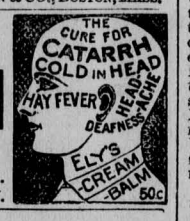
They're the smallest, the cheapest, the easiest to take.

But all that would be nothing, if they weren't also the *best* to take.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent and cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

EVERY MOTHER
Should Have It in The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love
to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years and first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried, but to no purpose. A friend recommended August Flower and words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold it. It has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia and biliousness." JESSE BARKER, Printer, Humboldt, Kas.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the result of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged puss. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A. WIEGNER, *Slatington, Pa.*

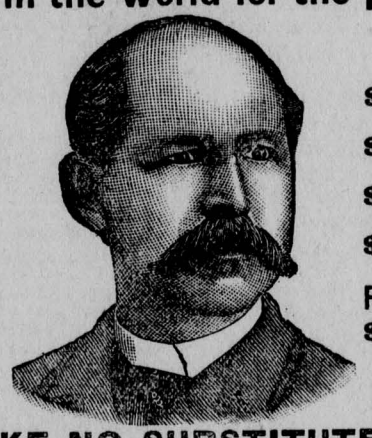
I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate ECZEMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful.—J. D. RAINS, *Marthaville, La.*

S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the
Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS. Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION

There is money in growing Mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer and Price list tells how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of Spawn, enough for a 3x4 experiment; by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 5 lb. for $1.00; 10 lb. for $2.00; 50 lb. for $5.00. Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa. Gardiner's Seeds—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

FREE AND CHEAP NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS
Illustrated Publications, with MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT
Best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R. St. Paul, Minn.

$50.00 A WEEK
A bright, energetic man or woman wanted to take the **sole agency** for an article that is **needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT,** in town or country. **$700** in 90 days and a steady income afterward. A "Bonanza" for the right person. **Good jobs are scarce and soon taken.** *Write at once.*
J. W. JONES, Manager. Springfield, Ohio.

PRESSED BRICKS FOR SALE—Cherry Red, finest quality; low price. Address PITTSTON PRESSED BRICK CO., Pittston, Pa.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS: ¼ disabled, $2 fee for increase. 26 years experience. Write for Laws. A. W. MCCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

$15 to $25 per week, to responsible men, to sell our novelties. They sell on sight, and pay big profits. Send 34 cents for samples worth $1. Specialty Mfg. Co., Box 119, Muskegon, Mich.

75 CHURCH PEWS FOR SALE.
Varnished Oak, Walnut trimmed; good as new; 350 sittings. Address Wm. Griffith, Sec'y, Pittston, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.
Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

Truth tersely told should be Sufficient.

If every merchant were to confine himself to strict truth in advertising, the above epigram would be unnecessary,

But do they?

This is terse truth.

The name
Nicoll the Tailor
is known from Ocean to Ocean.
It stands as a synonym for
Dependable Tailoring
The largest stock,
The best to order garments produced, at prices often imitated
—seldom equalled.
Address store nearest to you,

for samples etc.

145 & 147 Bowery,
AND
771 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
50 & 54 Asylum St.,
HARTFORD, Ct.
615 & 617 Penn Ave.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
72 Washington St.,
BOSTON, Mass.
400 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURG, Pa.

NYNU—16

The Change of Life.
The sole aim of women nearing this critical period should be to keep well.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
is peculiarly adapted to this condition.
It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Leucorrhœa, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Bloating, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.
Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor.
Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, Kidney Complaints, and tones the Stomach.
All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c.
Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton De pot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Republican Conference.

The *Lewistown Gazette* gives the following account of the Republican conference of this Congressional district held in that place last Thursday:

The Republican conference of this district to nominate a presidential elector and name two delegates to the National Republican convention assembled in the grand jury room of the court house in this place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock.

William M. Allison, of Juniata, was elected chairman, and John A. Seiders, of Franklin, and H. P. Glover, of Union, were elected secretaries.

The following delegates were present:

Franklin, Harry Strickler, John A. Seiders, Milton Crawford, W. E. Tolbert, E S. Snively and J. J. Criswell;

Fulton, J. J. Cromer, W. L. McKibbin and William McGovern;

Huntingdon, James S. Woods, J. G. Isenberg, Samuel A. Steel, F. A. Deitrick and Charles Connor;

Juniata, W. M. Allison, John Bergy, Edward Hower and David Alter;

Mifflin, M. F. H. Kinsel, Ira Thompson, Samuel Sterrett and Alex Reed;

Snyder, N. D. Middlesworth, W. J. Close, C. W. Herman and Dr. Wagonseller;

Union, H. P. Glover, E. R. Gutelius, D. P. Higgins and A. R. Thornton.

A motion was carried to select the candidate for presidential elector first. S. S. Schoch, of Snyder county, was named and there being no opposition he was unanimously elected.

The names of Carl F. Espenschade, of Juniata; J. J. Cromer, of Fulton; J. F. Duncan, of Union, and G. B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, were presented as candidates for delegates to the national convention. The vote being cast by counties, Franklin voted 6 for Espenschade and 6 for Cromer; Fulton 3, for Cromer, 2 for Espenschade and 1 for Orlady; Huntingdon, 5 for Orlady, 4 for Duncan and 1 for Cromer; Juniata, 4 for Cromer and 4 for Espenschade; Mifflin 4 for Cromer, 3 for Espenschade and 1 for Orlady; Snyder, 4 for Espenschade, 3 for Cromer and 1 for Orlady; Union, 4 for Duncan, 2 for Cromer, 1 for Espenschade and 1 for Orlady, the total being 23 for Cromer, 20 for Espenschade, 9 for Orlady and 8 for Duncan, the first two being thus elected.

The names of Dr. Wagonseller, of Snyder, T. B. Reed, of Mifflin, and J. F. Duncan, of Union, were presented for alternates and the vote stood: Franklin, Wagonseller 4, Reed 4, Duncan 4; Fulton, Wagonseller 3, Reed 3; Huntingdon, Wagonseller 5, Reed 5; Juniata, Wagonseller 4, Duncan 2, Reed 2; Mifflin, Wagonseller 4, Reed 4; Snyder, Wagonseller 4, Reed 4; Union, Duncan 4, Wagonseller 2, Reed 2, the total being Wagonseller 26, Reed 24 and Duncan 10, Wagonseller and Reed being elected.

A motion was made to instruct the delegates to vote for the renomination of President Harrison in the national convention, but a motion to lay this on the table was carried by a vote of 14 to 12 and the convention adjourned without giving any instructions. The majority of the delegates refrained from voting at all on the motion to instruct, but it seemed to be largely believed that the conference had no power to give instructions.

JUDGE ALBRIGHT, of Lehigh county, last Thursday handed down an opinion giving his reasons for refusing to naturalize John Ferry, a Catasaqua rolling mill striker, who was in November last found guilty of unlawful assembly. In his opinion Judge Albright says: "The United States statue provides that before the court shall admit an alien to citizenship it shall be made to appear that he has resided in the United States five years at least and during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Said conviction establishes that the petitioner at the time of the commission of the said offense was not of the disposition and repute required by the naturalization laws. He violated a penal law of this commonwealth. For that reason his petition must be refused at this time. The court is not disposed to deal harsher with the petitioner than necessary. Whenever he can show good behavior during the time required by said act of congress he may apply again.

THE Democratic state convention was held in Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week. The following ticket was nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick, of Venango county; Congressman-at-large, George A. Allen, of Erie county, and Thomas P. Merritt, of Bucks county; Electors-at-large, John C. Bullitt, Mortimer F. Elliott, Thomas B. Kennedy and David T. Watson. The following Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention were elected: George Ross, William U. Hensel, William M. Singerly, Charles Robinson, Harry A. Hall, John L. McKinney, Grant Herring and Henry Meyer. They adopted the unit rule and endorsed Cleveland for the Presidency but voted down a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for him. The delegates from the 18th Congressional District to the National Convention are Dr. D. M. Crawford, of Juniata, and H. J. McAteer, of Huntingdon county. The elector from the 18th District is W. D. Hummelwright. Wm. F. Harrity was endorsed as Pennsylvania's representative on the National Committee.

THE Republican state convention is in session at Harrisburg today.

Trough Creek.

J. Hays Wright was home to spend Easter.

Numa Heaton and sister Mamie spent Easter at E. Chilcotts.

Miss Ella Brown, of Cassville, visited the Misses Chilcott the past week.

Jacob Chilcote and wife of Smith valley, visited Mrs. Bumgardner Saturday and Sunday. The two ladies are sisters.

Prof. Giffin will close his singing term at Harmony next Saturday night. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Christian Endeavor Society, of Harmony chapel, gave a creditable entertainment at Pine Grove last Saturday night.

Misses Nellie Wright and Grace Crotsley, who were at Philadelphia for treatment, the former for weak ankles and the latter for spinal affection, are both much improved.

Mrs. Sophia Bumgardner, an aged lady, and Ephriam Chilcott, the oldest man in this end of the valley, are on the sick list. The former is considered better and the latter not considered seriously ill.

Mrs. Brown, whose illness was mentioned last, week has so far recovered as to be able to attend to the mail again. I hope it will not offend his brother "pill peddler" for me to state that Dr. Spangler attended her.

C. W. Smith and his clerk started out on a trading tour on Monday of last week. They took with them four mules and one jack. Mr. Smith returned last Friday with two fine young horses, a jack and a camel and I have not heard how much money.

A number of our citizens are getting their shooting irons in trim to guard their henhouses. They think it will be cheaper for the county and better for the depredators to give them the benefit of cold lead than to take them into court where they can have the benefit of the doubt in the minds of a jury. Somebody is going to get hurt unless they leave other people's fowls alone. The business will not be tolerated as it has been if I am able to judge by what people say and I think I am.

Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of J. M. E Smith, of Trough Creek valley, died Tuesday, April 12, 1892, aged about 39 years. She had not been in good health for some time past but her death was an unexpected blow to her many friends. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, a loving wife and a kind mother. She leaves a husband and seven children. Three sisters and two brothers also survive her. They are Mrs. E. Leitenberger, of Johnstown, Pa., Mrs. Amon G. Brown, of Selma, Cal., Mrs. A. C. Greenland, of Calvin, J. M. Harbaugh, of Cassville, and G. W. Harbaugh, of Chilicothe, Ill. The remains were interred in the family burying ground at Locust Gr ove las Thursday, Re v. Mason, of Cassville, officiating at the services. W. C. No. 350, P. O. S. of A., of Calvin, of which Mr. Smith is a member, also participated in the services. The bereaved husband and relatives have the warmest sympathies of a host of friends.

Mount Union.

C. E. Hart has had his pavement smoothed up.

W. T. Bell is making prepations to build a summer kitchen to his residence on Water street.

Wm. Jamison is preparing to put a slate roof on his property, corner of Division and Water streets.

Quite a number of our citizens have had their lots plowed lately.

Little onions seem to be in the lead at our stores just at the present.

W. T. Rodgers, son of our townsman E. K. Rodgers, has had quite a severe time with sore limbs, the result of meeting a scrap pile of iron in the dark, in the Huntingdon yard, during the performance of his duties as brakeman.

Z.T. Woods, Esq.,of Altoona,Pa., and Stanley Clinger, who is a clerk in the dispatcher's office ot the B. & O. Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., are in town greeting friends.

Prof. G. T. Cooper spent the Holidays at his home in Mifflin county.

Graham Walker, of this place, employed as a brakeman on this division of the P. R. R., is home nursing a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller and family of Harrisburg, Pa., arrived in town on Friday last for a protracted visit among relations and friends.

The Easter weather does not seem very favorable to early gardners.

Misses Rena and Gussie Benscoter, who have attended the seminary at Birmingham during the winter term, came home on Friday last to spend the vacation.

John X. Lutz, of Germany valley, a well-known person, in and about town, was in this place on Saturday last, looking not munh the worse for having gone through a severe attack of paralysis.

The entertainment given in the basement of the M. E. church by the combined missionary societies of the above church was a success in every particular. The receipts and attendance were very good.

Miss Lottie Maxwell is visiting friends and relations in Harrisburg.

Wm. Hilderbrand, of this place, an aged and respected citizen, is quite ill with rheumatism. Mrs. Henry Himes is also very ill yet.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 44 East 14th St., N. Y.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with March 15th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

A large lot of Goods must and will be sold. Will here name a few of the different articles:

50 Road Wagons,

such as Conklin, Lansing, and Webster. A nice stock of Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carts.

80 Plows,

such as Syracuse, Gale, Imperial, Oliver and Bissell.

100 Spring-Tooth Harrows,

The Stevens, Hench, Childs and Osborne. Just received a car-load of

50 Osborne Mowers.

30 HAY RAKES, namely, Thomas, Tiger, Taylor, and the Osborne.

25 Cultivators,

(Walking and Riding), a lot of Corn Planters, and many other articles, such as will be found in any

First-class Implement Store.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock and learn prices. Will guarantee to save you money. In addition to the above I keep in stock

Cook Stoves, Ranges,
Builders' Hardware,
Lead and Oil,

Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Pickets, Lath, Sash, Doors, Etc.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

—A—

STRICTLY CASH STORE.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Good Pay Need Not Help Make Up the Losses From Poor Pay.

WASH GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of wash goods was never so large as this season, and so choice styles for so little money. Our Wool Dress Goods department is more complete than ever. You can get almost anything you want here.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS,

Black and Colored Dress Silks, China and Japan Silks in plain and figured. Elegant styles.

Ladies' and Children's Coats & Wraps,

We have three times more Ladies' and Children's coats and wraps than ever before and the handsomest fitting garments you ever saw. Ladies' and Boys' shirt waists in almost any style.

CHENILLE - LACE - CURTAINS.

I have the largest line of Lace Curtains I have ever shown from 50 cents a pair up. Also a full line of Chenille Curtains and Table Covers.

And now aside, as this is not for the public ear, but confidentially for you, and you alone. If you were the only one who would want little accommodations for tomorrow, next week or next month, it would not matter much, but when there are five hundred more who just want such favors, you have no idea what bother and time it takes to attend to such matters. At the prices I sell goods I cannot afford any losses whatever, and whilst this is said without any feeling of independence whatever, I want it strictly understood that my cash rule MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL. I have lost some customers and will lose others rather than have this rule broken. Now, please don't ask for credit.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, April 20, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Corset waists for little girls at Mrs. Evans.

—Sunbonnets and aprons at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—N. Q. Speer, of Pittsburgh, is in town this week.

—Onion sets at T. M. Logan's, ten cents per quart.

—The postoffice at Mill Creek, has been made a money order office.

—Samuel Hatfield paid a brief visit to friends at Alexandria last week.

—Miss Minnie Onkst, of Hollidaysburg, is visiting friends in Mapleton.

—W. H. Rex is building an addition to the Brumbaugh house on Main street.

—Dress making—Children's clothing careful attentions at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—W. D. Cree last Friday disposed of his team team to Mr. Marks, of Huntingdon.

—W. H. Mounts has broken ground for an addition to his residence on Reservoir street.

—J. D. Boring returned home Monday evening from a visit to friends in Blair county.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Robert A. Ramsey, of Huntingdon, has been clerking in Logan's store during the past two weeks.

—A heavy frost visited this section yesterday morning, but as far as we are able to learn did no damage.

—Mrs. S. M. Duvall and children, of Kipple, spent a day or two of the past week among friends in this vicinity.

—John A. Toomey has been improving appearances about his Ridge street residence by the addition of a new fence.

—Large United States flags have been unfurled at Speer's Juniata and Empire sand works. They are very attractive.

—Last Thursday, the first of the spring arbor days, was not observed in this vicinity. Too much snow and rain.

—S. B. Greene, who was last week appointed postmaster at the Hare's valley office, made us a business call on Monday.

—James E. Sponeybarger, of Patterson, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends Monday. His health is improving slowly,

—George F. Godard and family, of Huntingdon, spent two or three days of the past week among their many Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. Maggie Pincin, of McVeytown, and Mrs. Wealthy Kinsel, of Altoona, were guests of James Montgomery's family last week.

For rent—one good dwelling house, well finished, good cellar and water on the premises. For further particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—The Great Council of Pennsylvania of the Improved Order of Red Men will be held in the Academy of Music, Reading, from May 17 to 19.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—J. G. Dell, who so successfully taught the No. 2 school in this borough last winter, is taking a course of study at the Huntingdon Normal college.

—An important experiment in the way of signalizing railroad trains is being made on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wilkinsburg. An illuminated blade of semaphone is being tried.

—The Speer White Sand Company have received a very large order for sand which will necessitate running one of the works at night for several weeks. It gives us much pleasure to note this.

—FOR SALE.—Two horses, at the Mapleton tannery, in good condition. Weight, 2,000 and 1,800. Call on or address, H. H. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa

—John S. Bare, late register and recorder of this county, announces himself in this issue of the ITEM as a candidate for Legislature. "Johnie" is very popular and will make a good run at the primaries.

—Samuel Hatfield is beautifying the grounds about his residence by grading and sodding. A nice stone walk has been laid from the railroad and about the house. The stone are from Dr. G. W. [illegible]on's quarry near Mill Creek.

—The meeting in the U. B. church, which had been in progress for five weeks, closed Monday night with five penitents at the altar. There were a number of conversions. The pastor, Rev. A. W. Maxwell, is an earnest worker.

—The official board of the M. E. church at this place has decided that this appointment shall be a station paying a salary of $400. Rev. M. L. Smith, of Huntingdon, has been appointed pastor for the current year. He will preach next Sunday evening.

—Shirt waists for boys at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—The trout season opened last Friday. L. M. Speer and R. C. Yocum went to Licking Creek the day previous prepared to make a grand rush when the season opened. They returned Friday night empty handed, having found the waters too high for fishing.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Patterns for dresses wraps, etc., cut from measure at Mrs. Evans'.

—The *Central Pennsylvania Methodist* is the name of the successor of the *Conference News* issued from the M. E. Book Room, Harrisburg. The new paper is a great improvement over its predecessor and Rev. S. C. Swallow, the editor, is ambitious to make it a weekly publication if the increased patronage will justify him in so doing.

—Fritchey Bros., of the Huntingdon planing mill, have just completed an addition to their plant. They now have a complete mill and are prepared to fill all orders for sash, doors, blinds, shutters, frames, mouldings, stair rails, brackets, scroll work, flooring, siding, bill stuff, shingles, lath, pickets and everything or anything usually kept by a first class planing mill and lumber yard at short notice. Telephone connection. Are also prepared to prepare estimates and bids for houses.

—Miss Nellie Jones, who for the past three years has filled the position of day operator at this place was married last Thursday evening to W. E. Fasick, of Huntingdon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., of Huntingdon, at the residence of the young people in Huntingdon which had previously been furnished for oocupancy. The affair was without ostentation, the only witnesses present being Mr. Fasick's parents, of Mifflin, Mrs. H. R. Patterson, of Harrisburg, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Nannie Swope, of Mapleton. The ITEM extends congratulations to the young couple and wishes them a long life of unalloyed happiness.

—"A farmer gives it as his opinion that keeping dogs is a waste on the farm. An average dog will consume as much food as a dozen hens. The dog gets the scraps from the table, consisting of soft bones, meat gristles, bits of bread and that like. These are the most valuable egg producers known. If these hens were only half up to the standard in egg production they would lay over 50 dozen of eggs per year, worth $10." The foregoing is clipped from Brother Morrison's Newton Hamilton *Watchman*. We heartily concur in all the statements but the last one. We have scratched all the hair off the top of our head in a vain effort to determine how a hen which lays "50 dozen of eggs per year" is only half up to the standard. Will Bro. Morrison please explain.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

I will furnish apple trees at 12 cts. each and peach trees at 10 cts. each at Mapleton or at my residence in the month of April. These trees are first class stock, having excellent roots and nice tops, grown on copperstone and flint land and guaranteed to me to be true to name. Orders will be received by G. W. Wright, at Mapleton, or by myself.

A. W. WRIGHT.

Colfax, Pa., March 9, 1892.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Dedication.

No preventing Providence, the Anderson Bethel at Brownsville, this county, will be dedicated to the worship of God, next Sunday, April 24th at 10 o'clock, A. M. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Elder George Sigler, of Harrisburg. A general invitation to these services is hereby extended.

An Egg within an Egg.

Several days ago Lee Rex placed on exhibition at J. G. Gillam's store a large egg, measuring 7¼ x 8¼ inches in circumference and weighing 5 ounces. Last Friday Mrs. Rex got the egg and intended coloring it and sending it to her son Ira who is assistant agent at Swissvale. In the process of cooking the shell cracked and the idea of sending it away was abandoned. When the shell was removed, inside an albuminous coating was found another perfectly developed egg of more than ordinary size and having a hard shell. The outside egg shell was white and the inside shell was dark. We have heard of double-yelked eggs but never before of a perfect egg within an egg.

School Directors Must Take the Oath of Office.

For some reason there has been a difference of opinion as to whether or not school directors when assuming the duties of their position should be sworn in. Two years ago the ITEM instituted an inquiry in this matter and an investigation revealed the fact that the laws of the state were silent on this point. At the last session of the Legislatnre the question was brought to the attention of the law makers and an act was passed which was approved by Governor Pattison April 16, 1891. As the time is drawing near for the reorganization of the school boards we re-publish the act. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all persons elected to the office of school director, after the passage of this act, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, that he will support the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the laws thereof; that he has used no unlawful means to procure his election to said office, and that he will discharge the duties of said office, for the district in which elected, faithfully and impartially, and to the best of his understanding and ability; which oath or affirmation shall be taken before a justice of the peace, notary public, or some other officer authorized to administer oaths, and a copy of the same shall be entered upon the minutes of the board of school directors of the proper district.

It will be observed that the word "shall" appears both before and after the phrase "before entering upon the duties of such office." How the repetition escaped the attention of the legislators, the clerks and the Governor we are unable to explain, but it so appears in the pamphlet laws. It may be a typographical error for which the proof reader is responsible.

AN ORDINANCE

TO ENACT, LAY OUT AND ORDAIN CAMPBELL STRETT, IN THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that a street to be known as Campbell street, be, and the same is hereby enacted, laid out and ordained thirty (30) feet in width; beginning at the southern line of Main street, at a point nine feet east from the northeast corner of the lot of J. E. McDonald, thence running south forty-seven and one-half degrees west, twenty-seven and eight-tenths perches to a point, thence thirty-three and one-half degrees west, thirty-four perches to the southern line of the Borough of Mapleton; in accordance with a survey and draft made by H. H. Swope, Esq., on Monday, March 21, 1892.

Enacted by Council of Mapleton Borough at a regular meeting held March 28, 1892.

Attest: I. N. SWOPE, Secretary. R. N. MCCARL, Chief Burgess.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 16th.

Population, 515.

Last consecutive number, 985.

The hospital contains four patients.

Inmate 468 was paroled on Monday.

Twenty-four persons visited the Reformatory this week.

Consecutive No. 266 was conditionally released on Thursday.

The machinists overhauled the laundry engine this week.

The fires under the smaller brick kiln were started on Monday.

The dry racks in the laundry are being repaird by the carpenters.

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting to-day.

The regular monthly school examinations will commence next Wednesday.

The painters were varnishing and finishing up the new officers' bath rooms this week.

The boys in the "A" 1 class have arrived at the great historical drama—the Civil War.

A new hydrant has been placed along the pavement at the corner of the dynamo room.

The hospital building is in hands of the carpenters and is being changed into officers' quarters as rapidly as possible.

Some of the pulleys in the brush shop and laundry are being fitted with paper coverings to prevent the slipping of the belts.

A delegation of ministers from the Huntingdon Presbytery, in session in Huntingdon this week, visited the institution on Thursday.

The grade changes this month were the largest ever made since the first inmate was received eighty-five men being given different suits.

The foundation for the cells between Wards A. and C. is being dug and the sod cut off that part of the yard is utilized for sodding the space between the two walks leading from the boiler house to the brush shop building.

Smith Valley.

A. M. Dell, of Calvin, visited his parents on Sunday.

Farmers are busy sowing their oats and getting ready for corn planting.

J. S. Pheasant is again very ill. Jesse seems to have a hard struggle with the rheumatism.

Miss Louie J. Wright started on Monday for the Brethren Normal College, Huntingdon, where she will spend the next ten weeks.

G. C. Park on last Thursday removed from G. W. Stever's farm to K. W. Mierley's tenant house. "Cal" expects to farm for "K. W." this summer.

Mrs. Anna G. Heck, who has been spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dell, left on Sunday for Three Springs where she will board during the summer.

Several times in the past we have been compelled to mention through these columns that some of our good people are keeping cider and permitting the boys to have access to it. We are told that the row on the evening of the 6th inst., at Garfield was the outgrowth of the excessive use of cider. Surely it is a pity where people will not exercise more judgment in these matters than to give cider to those who are of intemperate habits. Parents, if your boys go to ruin and destruction, will you say you can't think where they learned to drink? Don't ask them this question or they may tell you "In your cellars." Think along this line before further trouble originates. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Mill Creek.

Measles are reported as being in town.

Over two thousand cross ties were inspected on the railroad wharf on Saturday.

Preaching next Saturday evening and Sunday morning in the Baptist church by Rev. Strayer.

It still continues cloudy. From numerous predictions we anticipated nicer weather after Easter.

Very pleasant Easter exercises were held in the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon. At the close of the exercise a very gratifying missionary collection was lifted.

Political Announcements.

LEGISLATURE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

JNO. S. BARE.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1892.

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go to Logan's

I WANT TO SAY to you that until they are closed out I will sell all

Winter Goods at Cost.

I have a few two-piece BOYS' SUITS. They are good and will sell them at cost.

Odd Pants, Odd Coats,

below cost. They MUST GO. I must have room for New Goods that are coming in daily.

I can't enumerate, but will be glad to have you

Come In,

and will take pleasure in showing you goods if you don't buy.

T. M. Logan.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Resurrection."

TEXT: "*Surely the bitterness of death is past.*"—I Samuel xv., 32.

So cried Agag, and the only objection I have to this text is that a bad man uttered it. Nevertheless it is true, and in a higher and better sense than that in which it was originally uttered. Years ago a legend something like this was told me: In a hut lived a very poor woman by the name of Misery. In front of her door was a pear tree, which was her only resource for a living. Christ, the Lord, in poor garb was walking through the earth and no one would entertain Him. In vain He knocked at the door of palaces and of humble dwellings. Cold and hungry and insufficiently clad, as He was, none received Him. But coming one day to the hut of this woman, whose name was Misery, she received Him, and offered Him a few crusts and asked Him to warm Himself at the handful of coals, and she sat up all night that the wayfarer might have a pillow to rest on.

In the morning this divine being asked her as He departed what she would have Him do in the way of reward, and told her that He owned the universe and would give her what she asked. All she asked was that her pear tree might be protected, and that the boys who stole her fruit, once climbing the tree, might not be able to get down without her consent. So it was granted, and all who climbed the tree were compelled to stay there. After awhile Death came along and told the poor woman she must go with him. But she did not want to go, for, however poor one's lot is, no one wants to go with Death. Then she said to Death, "I will go with you if you will first climb up into my pear tree and bring me down a few pears before I start." This he consented to do, but having climbed into the tree he could not again come down.

Then the troubles of the world began, for Death did not come. The physicians had no patients, the undertakers no business, lawyers no wills to make, the people who waited for inheritances could not get them, the old men staid in all the professions and occupations so that there was no room for the young who were coming on, and the earth got overcrowded, and from all the earth the cry went up: "Oh, for Death! Where is Death!" Then the people came to the poor woman and begged her to let Death descend from the tree. In sympathy for the world, she consented to let Death come down on one condition, and that was that he should never molest or take her away, and on that condition Death was allowed to come down, and he kept his word and never removed her, and for that reason we always have Misery with us.

In that allegory some one has set forth the truth that I mean to present on this Easter morning, which celebrates the resurrection of Christ and our coming resurrection—that one of the grandest and mightiest mercies of the earth is our divine permission to quit it. Sixty-four persons every minute step off this planet. Thirty million people every year board this planet. As a steamer must unload before it takes another cargo, and as the passengers of a rail train must leave it in order to have another company of passengers enter it, so with this world.

What would happen to an ocean steamer if a man, taking a stateroom, should stay in it forever? What would happen to a rail train if one who purchases a ticket should always occupy the seat assigned him? And what would happen to this world if all who came into it never departed from it? The grave is as much a benediction as the cradle. What sunk that ship in the Black Sea a few days ago? Too many passengers. What was the matter with that steamer on the Thames which, a few years ago, went down with 600 lives? Too many passengers. Now this world is only a ship, which was launched some six thousand years ago. It is sailing at the rate of many thousand miles an hour. It is freighted with mountains and cities, and has in its staterooms and steerage about sixteen huudred million passengers. So many are coming aboard, it is necessary that a good many disembark.

Suppose that all the people that have lived since the days of Adam and Eve were still alive. What a cluttered up place this world would be—no elbow room—no place to walk—no privacy—nothing to eat or wear, or if anything were left the human race would, like a shipwrecked crew, have to be put on small rations, each of us having perhaps only a biscuit a day. And what chance would there be for the rising generations? The men and women who started when the world started would keep the modern people back and down, saying: "We are six thousand years old. Bow down. History is nothing, for we are older than history." What a mercy for the human race was death! Within a few years you can get from this world all there is in it.

After you have had fifty or sixty or seventy springtimes, you have seen enough blossoms. After fifty or sixty or seventy autumns you have seen enough of gorgeous foliage. After fifty or sixty or seventy winters, you have seen enough snowstorms and felt enough chills and wrapped yourself in enough blankets. In the ordinary length of human life you have carried enough burdens, and shed enough tears, and suffered enough injustices, and felt enough pangs, and been clouded by enough doubts, and surrounded by enough mysteries. We talk about the shortness of life, but if we exercised good sense we would realize that life is quite long enough.

If we are the children of God we are at a banquet, and this world is only the first course of the food, and we ought to be glad that there are other and better and richer courses of food to be handed on. We are here in one room of our Father's house, but there are rooms up stairs. They are better pictured, better upholstered, better furnished. Why do we want to stay in the anteroom forever, when there are palatial apartments waiting for our occupancy? What a mercy that there is a limitation to earthly environments!

Death also makes room for improved physical machinery. Our bodies have wondrous powers, but they are very limited. There are beasts that can outrun us, outlift us, outcarry us. The birds have both the earth and air for travel, yet we must stick to the one. In this world, which the human race takes for its own, there are creatures of God that can far surpass us in some things. Death removes this slower and less adroit machinery and makes room for something better. These eyes that can see half a mile will be removed for those that can see from world to world. These ears, which can hear a sound a few feet off, will be removed for ears that can hear from zone to zone. These feet will be removed for powers of locomotion swifter than the reindeer's hoof or eagle's plume of lightning's flash.

Then we have only five senses, and to these we are shut up. Why only five senses? Why not fifty; why not one hundred; why not a thousand? We can have, and we will have them, but not until this present physical machinery is put out of the way. Do not think that this body is the best that God can do for us. God did not half try when he contrived your bodily mechanism. Mind you, I believe with all anatomists and with all physiologists and with all scientists and with the psalmist that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made." But I believe and I know that God can and will get us better physical equipment.

Is it possible for a man to make improvement in almost anything and God not be able to make improvements in man's physical machinery? Shall canal boat give way to limited express train? Shall slow letter give place to telegraphy, that places San Francisco and New York within a minute of communication? Shall the telephone take the sound of a voice sixty miles and instantly bring back another voice, and God, who made the man who does these things, not be able to improve the man himself with infinite velocities and infinite multiplication? Beneficent Death comes in and makes the necessary removal to make way for these supernatural improvements. So also our slow process of getting information must have a substitute.

Through prolonged study we learned the alphabet, and then we learned to spell, and then we learned to read. Then the book is put before us and the eye travels from word to word and from page to page, and we take whole days to read the book, and if from that book of four or five hundred pages we have gained one or two profitable ideas we feel we have done well. There must be some swifter way and more satisfactory way of taking in God's universe of thoughts and facts and emotions and information. But this cannot be done with your brain in its present state. Many a brain gives way under the present facility. This whitish mass in the upper cavity of the skull and at the extremity of the nervous system—this center of perception and sensation cannot endure more than it now endures.

But God can make a better brain, and He sends Death to remove this inferior brain that He may put in a superior brain. "Well," you say, "does not that destroy the idea of a resurrection of the present body?" Oh, no. It will be the old factory with new machinery—new driving wheel, new bands, new levers and new powers. Don't you see? So I suppose the dullest human brain after the resurrectionary process will have more knowledge, more acuteness, more brilliancy, more breadth of swing than any Sir William Hamilton or Herschel or Isaac Newton or Faraday or Agassiz ever had in the mortal state or all their intellectual powers combined. You see God has only just begun to build you. The palace of your nature has only the foundation laid and part of the lower story, and only part of one window, but the great architect has made His draft of what you will be when the Alhambra is completed.

John was right when he said, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." Blessed be death! for it removes all the hindrances. And who has not all his life run against hindrances? We cannot go far up or far down. If we go far up we get dizzy, and if we go far down we get suffocated. If men would go high up they ascend the Matterhorn or Mount Blanc or Himalaya, but what disasters have been reported as they came tumbling down. Or if they went down too far, hark to the explosion of the firedamps, and see the disfigured bodies of the poor miners at the bottom of the coal shaft.

Then there are the climatological hindrances. We run against unpropitious weather of all sorts. Winter blizzard and summer scorch, and each season seems to hatch a brood of its own disorders. The summer spreads its wings and hatches out fever and sunstrokes, and spring and autumn spread their wings and hatch out malarias, and winter spreads its wings and hatches out pneumonia and Russian grippes, and the climate of this world is a hindrance which every man and woman and child has felt. Death is to the good transference to superior weather—weather never fickle, and never too cold, and never too hot, and never too light, and never too dark. Have you any doubt that God can make better weather than is characteristic of this planet? Blessed is death! for it prepares the way for change of zone, yea, it clears the path to a semiomnipresence.

How often we want to be in different places at the same time! How perplexed we get being compelled to choose between invitations, between weddings, between friendly groups, between three or four places we would like to be in the same morning or the same noon or the same evening. While death may not open opportunity to be in many places at the same time, so easy and so quick and so instantaneous will be the transference that it will amount to about the same thing. Quicker than I can speak this sentence you will be among your glorious kindred, among the martyrs, among the apostles, in the gate, on the battlements, at the temple, and now from world to world as soon as a robin hops from one tree branch to another tree branch. Distance no hindrance. Immensity easily compassed. Semiomnipresence!

"But," says some one, "I cannot see how God is going to reconstruct my body in the resurrection." Oh, that will be very easy as compared with what He has already done with your body four or six or ten times. All scientists tell us that the human body changes entirely once in seven years, so that if you are twenty-eight years of age you have now your fourth body. If you are forty-two years of age you have had six bodies. If you are seventy years of age you have had ten bodies. Do you not, my unbelieving friend, think if God could build for you four or five or ten bodies He could really build for you one more to be called the resurrection body. Aye! to make that resurrection body will not require half as much ingenuity and power as those other bodies you have had. Is it not easier for a sculptor to make a statue out of silent clay than it would be to make a statue out of some material that is alive and moving, and running hither and thither?

Will it not be easier for God to make the resurrection body out of the silent dust of the crumbled body than it was to make your body over five or six or eight times while it was in motion, walking, climbing, falling or rising? God has already on your four or five bodies bestowed ten times more omnipotence than He will put upon the resurrection body. Yea, we have the foundation for the resurrection body in us now. Surgeons and physiologists say there are parts of the human body the uses of which they cannot understand. They are searching what these parts are made for, but have not found out. I can tell them. They are the preliminaries of the resurrection body. God does not make anything for nothing. The uses of those now surplus parts of the body will be demonstrated when the glorified form is constructed.

Now, if Death clears the way for all this, why paint him as a hobgoblin? Why call him the king of terrors? Why think of him as a great spook? Why sketch him with skeleton and arrows, and standing on a bank of dark waters! Why have children so frightened at his name that they dare not go to bed alone, and old men have their teeth chatter lest some shortness of breath hand them over to the monster? All the ages have been busy in maligning Death, hurling repulsive metaphors at Death, slandering Death. Oh, for the sweet breath of Easter to come down on the earth. Right after the vernal equinox, and when the flowers are beginning to bloom, well may all nations with song and with congratulation and garlands celebrate the resurrection of Christ, and our own resurrection when the time is gone by, and the trumpets pour through the flying clouds the harmonies that shall wake the dead.

By the empty niche of Joseph's mausoleum, by the rocks that parted to let the Lord come through, let our ideas of changing worlds be forever revolutionized. If what I have been saying is true, how differently we ought to think of our friends departed. The body they have put off is only as, when entering a hall lighted and resounding with musical bands, you leave your hat and cloak in the cloakroom. What would a banqueter do if he had to carry those encumbrances of apparel with him into the brilliant reception? What would your departed do with their bodies if they had to be encumbered with them in the king's drawing room? Gone into the light! Gone into the music! Gone into the festivity! Gone among kings and queens and conquerors! Gone to meet Elijah and hear him tell of the chariot of fire drawn by horses of fire and the sensation of mounting the sapphire steeps! Gone to meet with Moses and hear him describe the pile of black basalt that shook when the law was given! Gone to meet Paul and hear him tell how Felix trembled, and how the ship went to pieces in the breakers, and how thick was the darkness in the Mamertine dungeon! Gone to meet John Knox and John Wesley and Hannah More and Francis Havergal. Gone to meet the kindred who preceded them!

Why I should not wonder if they had a larger family group there than they ever had here. Oh, how many of them have got together again! Your father and mother went years apart, but they have got together, and their children that went years ago got together again. Gone where they have more room! Gone where they have more jubilant society! Gone where they have mightier capacity to love you than when they were here! Gone out of hindrances into unbounded liberty! Gone out of January into June! Gone where they talk about you as we always talk about absent friends and say: "I wonder when they will come up here to join us. Hark! the outside door of heaven swings open. Hark! there are feet on the golden stairs. Perhaps they are coming!"

I was told at Johnstown after the flood that many people who had been for months and years bereft for the first time got comfort when the awful flood came to think that their departed ones were not present to see the catastrophe. As the people were floating down on the housetops they said: "Oh, how glad I am that father and mother are not here," or "How glad I am that the children are not alive to see this horror!" And ought not we who are down here amid the upturnings of this life be glad that none of the troubles which submerge us can ever affright our friends ascended?

Before this I warrant our departed ones have been introduced to all the celebrities of heaven. Some one has said to them: "Let me introduce you to Joshua, the man who by prayer stopped two worlds for several hours. Let me make you acquainted with this group of three heroes—John Huss, Philip Melancthon and Martin Luther. Aha! here is Fenelon! Here is Archbishop Leighton! Here are Latimer and Ridley! Here is Matthew Simpson! Here is poet's row—James Montgomery and Anna Barbauld and Horatius Bonar and Phœbe Palmer and Lowell Mason."

Were your departed ones fond of music? What oratoris led on by Handel and Hayden. Were they fond of pictures? What Raphaels pointing out skies with all colors wrought out into chariot wheels, wings of seraphim and coronations. Were they fond of poetry? What eternal rhythms led on by John Milton. Shall we pity our glorified kindred? No, they had better pity us. We, the shipwrecked and on a raft in the hurricane, looking up at them sailing on over calm sees, under skies that never frowned with tempests, we hoppled with chains; they lifted by wings. "Surely the bitterness of death is past."

Further, if what I have been saying is true, we should trust the Lord and be thrilled with the fact that our own day of escape cometh. If our lives were going to end when our hearts ceased to pulsate and our lungs to breathe, I would want to take ten million years of life here for the first installment. But, my Christian friends, we cannot afford always to stay down in the cellar of our Father's house. We cannot always be postponing the best things. We cannot always be tuning our violins for the celestial orchestra. We must get our wings out. We must mount. We cannot afford always to stand out here in the vestibule of the house of many mansions, while the windows are illuminated with the levee angelic, and we can hear the laughter of those forever free, and the ground quakes with the bounding feet of those who have entered upon eternal play. Ushers of heaven! Open the gates! Swing them clear back on their pearly hinges! Let the celestial music rain on us its cadence. Let the hanging gardens of the king breath on us their aromatics. Let our redeemed ones just look out and give us one glance of their glorified faces. Yes, there they are now! I see them. But I cannot stand the vision. Close the gate, or our eyes will be quenched with the overpowering brightness. Hold back the song or our ears will never again care for earthly anthem. Withdraw the perfume or we shall swoon in the fragrance that human nostrils was never made to breath.

All these thoughts are suggested as we stand this Easter morn amid the broken rocks of the Saviour's tomb. Indeed, I know that tomb has not been rebuilt, for I stood in December of 1889 amid the ruins of that, the most famous sepulcher of all time. There are thousands of tombs in our Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn with more polished stone and more elaborate masonry and more foliage surroundings, but as I went down the steps of the supposed tomb of Christ on my return from Mount Calvary, I said to myself: "This is the tomb of all tombs. Around this stand more stupendous incidents than around any grave of all the world since death entered it."

I could not breathe easily for overmastering emotions as I walked down the four crumbling steps till we came abreast of the niche in which I think Christ was buried. I measured the sepulcher and found it fourteen and a half feet long, eight feet high, nine feet wide. It is a family tomb and seems to have been built to hold five bodies. But I rejoice to say that the tomb was empty, and that the door of the rock was gone, and the sunlight streamed in. The day that Christ rose and came forth the sepulcher was demolished forever, and no trowel of earthly masonry can ever rebuild it.

And the rupture of those rocks, and the snap of that Governmental seal, and the crash of those walls of limestone, and the step of the lacerated but triumphant foot of the risen Jesus we to-day celebrate with acclaim of worshiping thousands, while with all the nations of Christendom, and all the shining hosts of heaven we chant, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."

Oh, weep no more your comforts slain,
The Lord is risen, He lives again.

"And now may the God of peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good word and work." Hallelujah! Amen.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 24.

Lesson Text: "The Lord is My Shepherd," Psalms xxiii., 1-6—Golden Text: Psalms xxiii., 1—Commentary.

1. "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Inasmuch as this psalm comes between one that describes the death and resurrection of the Christ, and one that speaks of the fullness of the earth belonging to the King of Glory, it looks as if this, too, was a kingdom psalm. It is one of the most helpful and practical of all the psalms for the daily life, but we are constantly enjoying kingdom truth by anticipation. It is true for us now in a measure, but the fullness of fulfillment is yet future. David knew how he cared for his sheep, how he fed them, protected them, led them and all but laid down his life for them. He firmly believed that in much greater degree Jehovah as a shepherd cared for him. He is the good, great, chief Shepherd, who actually laid down His life for the sheep, rose again from the dead, knows all His sheep by name, seeks them when they go astray, will never lose one of them, and when He appears in glory will reward all the under shepherds who have been faithful to Him (John x., 11, 14, 27-30; Heb. xiii., 20; Luke xv., 6; Pet. v., 4). No good thing will He withhold from any who are truly His, but will supply all their needs according to His great riches (Ps. lxxxiv., 11, xxxiv., 10; Phil. iv., 19). To believe heartily and live daily upon this one verse would bring joy to many a sad heart. A statement like this that does not bring us joy and peace is simply not believed. As to what the chief Shepherd will do for Israel when He comes in His glory read Isa. xl., 9-11, Ezek. xxxiv., 11-23.

2. "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters." Or, as in the margin, pastures of tender grass and waters of quietness. When sheep lie down in good pasture they must be abundantly satisfied, and with quiet water close at hand what more can they want? What glories of millennial blessedness are here foreshadowed for Israel! and they shall dwell safely and none shall make them afraid (Ezek. xxxiv., 13-15, 28). No more hunger nor thirst, and the Lamb in the midst of the throne shall feed them and shall lead them into living fountains of waters (Rev. vii., 16, 17). But what about the believer now? Jesus Christ Himself is not only our Redeemer, but He is also our green pasture and fountain of living waters. "He that eateth Me shall live by Me," and "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood dwelleth in Me, and I in him," and "the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life" (John vi., 56, 57; iv., 14).

3. "He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake." He is the great restorer, and when He comes again He will restore all things of which the prophets have spoken. Then a King shall reign in righteousness and princes shall rule in judgment. Righteousness shall be the girdle of His loins and faithfulness the girdle of His reins (Acts iii., 21; Isa. xxxii., 1; xi., 5). As to present experience, as He is the only Saviour, so He is the only restorer, and all our dealings must be personally with Himself. Salvation, once ours, cannot be lost. He gives Himself to us and He is ours forever, and where He truly begins a work He will carry it on (John x., 27, 28; Phil. i., 6). But a very little thing may interrupt our communion and cause us to walk in darkness. The least turning from righteousness will cause a cloud between our souls and Him; but as all clouds are earth born, let us live in the heavenlies where we belong (Eph. ii., 5, 6,) and we may have uninterrupted communion. Or if a cloud arose through our failure to abide in Him, one truly penitent look to Him and He will restore our souls to conscious fellowship with Himself and not a cloud between.

4. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." Possibly there is a reference to the awful valley of death that shall be in connection with the judgment upon the enemies of Israel when it shall require seven months to bury the dead. (Compare Ezek. xxxix., 12; Joel iii., 2.) In those days Israel, the rod of God, shall be His comfort (Ps. lxxiv., 2; cx., 2; Jer. x., 16; Mic. vii., 14) As to the present experience, we can rejoice that the sting of death, which is sin (I Cor. xv., 55-57), has been taken away. Sin stung Jesus to death, and left its sting in Him, so that death cannot now harm any child of God. We may never die, but, like Enoch and Elijah, be translated body and soul (I Cor. xv., 51, 52). But if Jesus should yet tarry awhile and we pass out from the body for a little season, the promise will be as good in death as it has been in life. "I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying, Fear not, I will help thee" (Isa. xli., 13). To die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is far better. Absent from the body is present with the Lord (II Cor. v., 8; Phil. i., 21, 23). Not for one moment will the Saviour leave us, so that abiding in Him there may not even be a shadow. Many have found it so, and found it sunshine all the way.

5. "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over." Following for a moment the kingdom line of truth we turn to Isa. xxv., 6-9, and at the very time of the overthrow of Israel's enemies we read of a great feast for the people of God. Zech. xiv., and Rev. xix., may be read in the light of this with great profit. The anointing speaks of priests and things, and suggests Isa. lxi., 6 for Israel and Rev. v., 9, 10 for the church, in connection with Ps. cx., 4 for Him who is both King of Israel and head of the church. As to the daily life of the Christian, enemies are everywhere, seen and unseen, but the soul that has learned to feed on Christ has a continual feast, even in the presence of his enemies, as He delighted in the Father's will and made that His meat and drink (John iv., 34; vi., 38). Let us do likewise and our cups shall run over.

6. "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever." Israel shall dwell safely in her own land; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away (Isa. xxxv., 10). The church shall dwell in the New Jerusalem, the glory of God will lighten it and the Lamb be the light thereof (Rev. xxi., 23). The goodness and mercy of the Lord shall fill the whole earth; we shall see it and enjoy it in all the vigor and freshness of eternal youth if only we are redeemed by the precious blood of the Lamb. As to the present life "He who spared not His own Son but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" And inasmuch as all things are for our sakes, and working together for our good, and He will never leave us nor forsake us, how can it be anything but goodness and mercy all the way along to all who are the house of Christ?—Lesson Helper.

IN taking leave of his girl a Chicago beau stole $20 and a kiss. Even the kiss has not been recovered.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

WISCONSIN will have a $30,000 building at the Fair.

A 100-YEAR-OLD bearing orange tree, from San Gabriel, is one of the exhibits announced from California.

OSTRICH eggs, artistically painted in a prize competition, are to be a feature in the exhibit made by Cape Colony, South Africa.

THE Washington State World's Fair Building will be constructed in sections at Tacoma and sent to Chicago next September.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, which claims to be the "Switzerland of American," has appropriately planned to erect a Swiss chalet for its World's Fair Building.

A NUMBER of owners of steam yachts in New York intend to utilize them to transport themselves and their friends to the Exposition by way of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal.

THE main Exposition buildings require for their ornamentation 160,678 separate pieces of staff work. Of these, 108,000 have been cast and more than 59,000 have been put in place on the buildings.

THE directors of the celebrated Ward's museum, at Rochester, N. Y., have decided to expend $25,000 in making at the Exposition a display of specimens from all parts of the establishment. The value of the exhibit will exceed $100,000.

FIFTY public spirited citizens of Utah have guaranteed $50,000 for an exhibit at the Fair from that Territory. A like amount was similarly raised in Connecticut recently, and in both cases it is the expectation that the Legislature will reimburse the donors.

IN front of the Administration Building at the Exposition the largest fountain in the world will toss graceful streams and excite the admiration of millions of spectators. It is now being constructed in Paris by Sculptor MacMonnies, who is acknowledged to be one of the very best of living artists.

MAJOR MEIGS, the Government Engineer, in charge of river improvements at Keokuk, Ia., is preparing for exhibition at the World's Fair working models of the Government dry docks and engine house, the various boats used in making river improvements and sections of dams, showing the manner of their construction.

R. S. MOORE, of Newburn, N. C., claims to have fragments of the chain which restrained Columbus when he was in prison, and he intends to exhibit them at the Fair. J. C. Calhoun, of New York, says he has pieces of the house in San Domingo in which Columbus was imprisoned and he has a similar desire.

ITALIAN COMMISSIONER ALEXANDER DEL NERO writes from Rome to the effect that there will be a fine exhibit of the mosaics, tapestries, Columbian relics, and other treasures of the Vatician which have never yet been on exhibition. He further reports that the Ethnographic Museum of Rome will probably loan many Columbian antiquities to the Exposition.

THE Missouri World's Fair Board has forwarded to Chicago nine tree trunks to compose three of the columns of the rustic colonnade around the Forestry building. These trunks are typical specimens of yellow pine, white oak, red oak, ash, cypress, red gum and hickory. It has also sent thirty pieces of timber all of different variety, for the rustic interlaced work between the three columns.

THE Great Western Railway of England will exhibit in the Transportation Building the famous old locomotive, "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the company's works in Swindon in 1851, from designs by the late Sir Daniel Gooch. This locomotive was a notable exhibit at the first World's Fair in London in 1851. From that time until July, 1881, it was continually in service, and ran during that period a distance of 789,300 miles without being fitted with a new boiler.

FROM the reports and estimates prepared by the Exposition authorities for the Congressional Investigating Committee the following interesting facts, among many others, appear: To complete the Exposition and conduct it to its close will require of the Directory a total expenditure of $22,246,403. Up to March 1, the total expenditure was $3,860,934. The liabilities under contracts already made are $4,692,724. The receipts have been $6,252,404, and the amount due from stock subscriptions and city bonds, $5,713,051. The National Commission has expended $184,522, and estimates that $1,067,983 more is needed, including $700,000 for awards.

KILLED A PRIEST.

The Act of a Madman in Spain During Good Friday Services.

A terrible tragedy is reported as having occurred at Anglesola, Spain. Father Marti, the priest, was performing the Good Friday services. A large throng of worshipers was present. Suddenly a cry of warning was heard from the audience. The warning was addressed to the priest, but before he could turn to save himself a madman was upon him, sword in hand. The murderer gave a fearful blow, nearly severing the priest's head from his body. Then, while the worshipers were still paralyzed by the spectacle, the assassin repeated the blow, just as his victim fell forward.

Just as the people were about to seize the murderer he turned toward them and fired several shots. One bullet killed a woman instantly, and other bullets wounded different people. This had the effect intended, of enabling the assassin to get away with his life. He was eventually captured, however, and proved to be an insane man who had a homicidal mania, and a particular hatred of priests and ecclesiastics generally.

LASHED TO THE POLE.

A Gruesome Sight Witnessed by Early Morning Pedestrians in Boston.

James Hayes, a trimmer for the Boston (Mass.) Electric Light Company, was found early the other morning hanging lifeless from the cross-bar of one of the poles in Dover street. The leather straps that bound him to the cross-bar prevented him from falling. Passers by noticed that something was wrong and the body was taken down.

No one seemed to know whence came the current that caused his death. The switch was found turned off, as he had thrown it before beginning his work. At that hour there should have been no current on any of the wires.

The company's officers are of opinion that the trouble was caused by some one at the central station throwing a current over the wires carelessly and without giving proper warning.

THE ruling passion strong in death was sharply illustrated at Salem, Ohio. George Censer, a wealthy property owner, money lender and miser, haggled for fifteen cents on the price of a revolver with which he committed suicide in an hour.

DROWNED IN ICY WATERS.

An Instructor and Eight Boys Perish in Boston Harbor.

The Boat Capsized and One by One They Dropped Off.

An instructor and ten boys connected with the Boston Farm School at Thompson's Island were capsized in a sail boat in Boston (Mass.) Harbor, a few evenings ago, and eight of the boys drowned.

The victims were A. F. Nordberg, instructor, aged about forty; Frank F. Hitchcock, aged nineteen; Homer F. Thatcher, seventeen; George F. Ellis, sixteen; Thomas Phillips, sixteen; William W. Curran, seventeen, Charles H. Graves, seventeen; Harry E. Loud, sixteen; Adelbert H. Packard, sixteen. The rescued boys were: Ove W. Clements, seventeen; Charles A. Limb, sixteen.

The instructor had been to the city during the day to attend church, and the ten boys, constituting a regular crew of the school, left the island at 6:30 to sail to City Point to convey the instructor to the island.

The trip is considered perfectly safe under ordinary circumstances, having been made for years, even during the winter months, without accident.

As a precaution, however, in view of the breeze, the crew took a single sail boat instead of a double sail craft, in which the trip is often made.

The trip to the Point was made without accident, and soon after 7 o'clock the boat started on the return trip.

At a point supposed to be between Spectacle and Thompson's islands the boat was struck by a squall and immediately capsized.

The eleven occupants were thrown into the ice cold water, but being accustomed to strict discipline and the exercise of heroism in the school, they all secured positions where they could cling to the overturned craft, and then began a long wait for rescue, which to most of them was never to come.

According to the statements of the two survivors, they encouraged each other by words of cheer, occasionally shouting in the hope that they might be heard by some one on shore. At one time a tug was seen in the distance, and they shouted with all their remaining strength, but could not attract attention.

The night was cold and the shores and wharves were abandoned. When the time for the boat to return to the island had passed, the Superintendent of the school, Charles H. Bradley, went to the beach to scan the waters toward City Point to see if his boys were approaching. There was a fire on a neighboring island, and he got in the range of the firelight in the hope that it would aid his vision, but he saw nothing.

The survivors say that they saw his form patrolling the beach and felt sure that rescue would come, but it did not. Finally the chill of the water and the exertion necessary to keep their heads above the surface overcame the unfortunates, and one by one they were compelled to release their hold.

The instructor was the first to go. Each offered a prayer or a word of farewell to the others as he gave up his hold on life. Some of them endured the unequal contest for nearly four hours, and it was quite four hours, or about 11 o'clock, when the boat with the two survivors still clinging to it, but exhausted, drifted ashore. They were immediately cared for, and rapidly recovered from the effects of their exposure.

Superintendent Bradley notified the police, undertakers and the officers of the Boston Farm School of the disaster and engaged a diver to search for the bodies of the lost. This is the only drowning accident that has happened to the school since 1842.

The Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys is a private institution, supported by wealthy citizens. Its funds are all appropriated for relieving, instructing and employing indigent boys. The boys receive a good common-school education, and are instructed in moral and religious duties. The boys were all good swimmers and Mr. Nordberg was an expert. The icy temperature of the water is supposed to have chilled them so that they were unable to make any efforts for their own safety.

THEY AGREED TO DIE.

One Shot Himself Dead and the Other Cut His Throat.

While people were going to Easter services in Chicago, Ill., Carl Casel and Henry Spania sat at a beer table and agreed to kill themselves there and then. Casel bought one more round of beer, and then Spania went out of doors and bought a revolver.

When he returned the two despondent men began to make preparations for the double suicide. It was finally decided that Casel should shoot Spania and then kill himself. One more round of beer was ordered and drunk.

Then Casel weakened. He told his friend that he was willing to kill himself, but he did not care to die as a murderer. Spania argued that as there was but one revolver in the party, the job could be done more expeditiously if Casel would commit murder and then turn the weapon upon himself.

Casel finally consented to this proposition, but just as he was about to fire Spania backed out, and said he preferred to kill himself. The waiter in the saloon brought one more round of beer and left the two men alone in the little room.

When the beer was drunk Casel arose, turned the weapon upon his head and fired. He fell dead across the table. Spania did not take his life by this method. The revolver lay on the floor, and the German, who was yet alive, but too excited to get the weagon, thrust his hand into a pocket and drew out a huge knife.

Before using the blade, however, he leaned over the table and satisfied himself that his companion was dead. Then he drew the knife across his throat.

Spania was alive when the bartender ran into the room, but before his hand could be stopped the blade of the knife came down with a powerful sweep and cut the man nearly to the heart. The fellow before he died told of the agreement he had made with Casel.

FIRED HIS COUCH.

Sensational Suicide of a Well-to-Do Illinois Farmer.

Fred Buse, a well-to-do farmer, living five miles south of Momence, Ill., committed suicide in a peculiar manner.

He went to a thicket of timber remote from any dwelling, built himself a bed of dry hay, set fire to his couch, and then shot himself with a shotgun.

A neighbor saw the light of the fire, which led to the discovery of the remains before they were badly burned.

Buse had a family and was in easy circumstances, and no cause for his act is [illegible].

WITH MUCH POMP.

The Investiture of the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo.

KHEDIVE ABBAS.

The investiture of Egypt's Khedive took place at the Abdin Palace, Cairo, a few days ago. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp. All the British and Egyptian troops were massed in Abdin Square, fronting the palace. Tribunes had been erected on the sides of the square, and these were filled with officials and others. The Khedive and his Ministers assembled on a dias in front of the palace, where they received Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who arrived at ten o'clock, accomdanied by a brilliant escort of cavalry.

The firman of investiture was read by an official, who also read a telegram from the Sultan of Turkey, conferring upon the Khedive the administration of the Sinai Peninsula.

Upon the conclusion of the reading the assembled troops thrice saluted the Sultan, and a band played the Turkish anthem. After this the troops saluted the Khedive three times, and the Egyptian anthem was played. Then a salute of 102 guns was fired. The native spectators displayed the greatest enthusiasm throughout the whole ceremony.

Afterward the Khedive received the congratulations of the Ministers and diplomats. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and the day was generally observed as a holiday. That night the city was illuminated.

TOKIO SWEPT BY FIRE.

3000 Houses Destroyed and Over 100 Persons Killed.

Advices from Japan report that Tokio, the capital of the Japanese Empire, has been visited by a most disastrous conflagration, involving great loss of life.

The fire appears to have spread with great rapidity in the older and more poorly built section of the city, and did not cease until 6000 houses were destroyed, making many thousands of people homeless.

The police and the fire departments of Tokio did excellent work, and succeeded in saving the new portion of the capital.

The loss of life was chiefly due to the efforts of natives to save their effects. Many of the people remained in their dwellings to the last moment, gathering their belongings for flight, and were caught by the flames, which licked up the unsubstantial structure like paper. The firemen found great difficulty in fighting the flames owing to the half-crazed behavior of the populace. The number of dead is over one hundred.

Tokio or Yeddo, the capital of the Japanese Empire, is situated on the eastern end of the Island of Hondo, the main island of the Japanese group, on the Bay of Yeddo. The Tonogawa River divides the town into two parts. The word Tokio in Japanese means city or port.

The town covers sixty square miles of ground, a large portion of which is taken up with gardens, temples, sacred groves and the like. The city proper is divided into three districts: Siro, the Imperial citadel, surrounded by a maze of moats and embattlements; Soto-Siro, the middle ground, outside the citadel, but within the city's walls; Midzi, the outer parts, beyond which extend a line of defences. The population of Tokio is over 925,000.

THE EXPRESS HELD UP.

Between $5000 and $10,000 Taken by Robbers Near Independence, La.

The Chicago train of the Illinois Central was held up at 9:30 P. M. by four men at a point just below Independence, La.

Two men boarded the train at Hammond station, and, covering the engineer and fireman, ordered them to go ahead and take the siding at Independence so that the down train could pass.

After the down train had passed two other men, who were standing on the track, joined their confederates and ordered the train backed to the seventy-seven mile post. The men then at the point of pistols made the engineer and firemen go back and open the express door.

They robbed the Southern express safe of several thousand dollars, estimated from $5000 to $10,000, a lot of New York exchange and a package of tickets. The authorities at Jackson were notified, as well as those of adjoining towns, and bloodhounds were placed on the track of the robbers.

If a man ventures much into what passes for cultured society he is hardly seated before some well-equipped individval inquires: Have you read this or that book? The impertinence of this kind of question as a matter of civility is evident, since it either calls upon the person questioned to confess ignorance or else lie. Speaking of this species of cultured incivility, a writer in Blackwood's Magazine remarks that there are published every year 20,000 standard volumes, all of which are worth reading. In order to be well up in books a man ought, then, to read at least fifty books a day.

An artist is authority for the statement that the outline of the left side of the face is the most perfect in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

WILD RUSH FOR LAND.

Opening of the Sisseton Indian Reservation.

Thousands of Home-seekers Cross the Line at the Bugle Signal.

The Sisseton Indian Reservation, in South Dakota, has been opened to settlement in accordance with the proclamation made by President Harrison.

A dispatch from Ledgerwood, South Dakota, gives the following description of the mad rush for the new land: At five minutes to noon a United States cavalry bugler, with a long yellow plume streaming from his helmet and a brand new bugle suspended from his shoulder by a bright yellow cord, rode to the crest of the hills which separate Brown's Valley from the Sisseton reservation. Scattered along in an uneven line to the north and south of him were three companies of cavalry, each man fully armed with sabre, revolver, and carbine. Back of these were grouped, or rather herded, a heterogeneous mass of men—white, yellow, and black—all nationalities of the Caucasian race, with a liberal mixture of half breeds and colored people. There were women in the crowd, too, and here and there could be seen a baby held in the arms of its mother as she sat on her horse, determined to be one of the first to enter the promised land which was to be opened. A splendid Kentucky thoroughbred carried a man who had thrown aside everything which could impede him in the ride for the reservation. Next to him, on a wiry bronco, was a half breed who sat his horse as if a part of it. Further down the line was a big colored man astride a diminutive mule. All were impatient for the race to begin.

As the sun neared the meridian Major Bernard glanced as his watch. The bugler lifted his instrument to his lips, and the crowd of land seekers gathered up their reins and awaited the signal. At last Major Bernard, watch in hand, nodded to the bugler, who began to sound the reveille. At the first note there was a crack from the carbine of the soldier next to him, which was quickly echoed by one further down the line. The shots rang out clear in the crisp air, and as the volley rattled down the line on either side it was answered by the hoof beats of hundreds of horses spurred on by riders reckless of life or limb.

A cloud of alkali dust rose as the motley army charged for the line of the reservation, and soon all that could be seen from the crest of the ridge was a black mass of huddled horsemen closely pursued by a whirl of yellowish dust. The man on the Kentucky thoroughbred got a good start, and when the line was reached he was ten lengths in advance of the next rider, a tall cowboy, who rode like a centaur, but who was at a disadvantage as to his mount. Behind the two leaders strung out a long line of horsemen, men in buggies, others in spring wagons, and others still in huge prairie schooners, the rear being brought up by a man from Pike County, Mo., whose wife, children and household effects were contained in a Conestoga wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. Within half an hour the last man and vehicle had vanished from sight beyond the foothills, and the soldiers, at the word, wheeled and returned to camp, their duty in opening the reservation being finished.

There are now fully 5000 settlers on the reservation. They are pretty well divided between the northern and eastern borders. The squatter is monarch of all he surveys; the filer is literally out of the running. Governor Mellette had 250 deputy sheriffs on the reserve, heavily armed and instructed to maintain order. They checked several rows. Wells are being dug everywhere, and all the squatters apparently intend to live on their land. In a couple of weeks breaking plows will be at work everywhere. There will be good lands open to settlement for weeks, for not half has yet been taken up.

Ida Burnett, a handsome graduate of the University of Minnesota, is now the possessor of the choicest quarter section about the town site. Miss Burnett has Indian blood in her veins. Behind the fastest team obtainable she was drawn to the town site from the agency.

The start was made at gunfire, and the girl was first on the field. She straightaway went to work building her shanty, assisted by her driver.

The Sisseton Indian reservation surplus lands just opened to settlement are located in the northeastern corner of South Dakota, covering the most of Robert County, lapping over on the edge of Marshall and Dar Counties, crossing the panhandle of Grant and the sharp point of the triangular-shaped reservation, extending down to the centre of Coddington, a few miles from Watertown. The northern base of the triangle extends over into Sargent and Richland Counties in North Dakota, and for that reason filings may be made at Fargo. The reservation is the source of the Red River of the North, which flows ultimately into Hudson's Bay; of the Minnesota River, and of the Big Sioux River, which flows south and joins the Missouri. The lands are rich, and numerous lakes covers the entire extent of the reservation, a good portion of of which is wooded and of a hilly character. In fact, the character of the lands reflects much credit on the judgment of the Sisseton Indians who chose this land as their reward for their help to the settlers in the Indian war of 1862. For nearly thirty years they held the reservation intact, but finally concluded they would prefer to have their lands in severalty and live like whites. The Indians have selected many of the best lands on the reservation, but it is estimated that enough for about 4000 claims of 160 acres each still remained up to the time of opening. The reservation is forty-five miles across the northern side, and seventy miles on the southeastern and southwestern sides of the triangle respectively. This reservation is right in the heart of well-settled country, and small towns and cities are within easy reach of the settler on whatever part of the reservation he may make his home. The Great Northern and Milwaukee railroads run all around the reservation, while other roads are within easy reach, running to some of the many near-by towns.

The vessels to comprise the Bering Sea fleet during the coming sealing season are the Mohican, now at Esquimalt; the Adams, the Ranger and the Yorktown, two revenue cutters—the Corwin and the Rush—and the Fish Commission's steamer the Albatrouss.

The Chinese Minister at Washington said that China would sever diplomatic relations with the United States should the new exclusion bill become a law.

John Good, engineer, and William Noble, fireman, saved an excursion train near Denver, Col., and the passengers gave him $750.

The American Baptist Year Book, just out, gives the total Baptist membership last year as 3,164,227. The total this year is 3,269,806, an increase of 105,679. The number reported baptized in 1890 was 140,058; in 1891, 160,247. The total contributions reported in 1891 were $11,215,579; total in 1892, $11,886,558, a slight increase, not proportioned to the increase in numbers and wealth. In the contributions of this year three States exceed $1,000,000, in the following order: Massachusetts, $1,937,498; New York, $1,640,534; Pennsylvania, $1,012,716.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

16			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice....	1 70	@	1 75
Pea, 1891, choice.....	—	@	1 75
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 00	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1891, choice.	2 00	@	2 10
Yellow eye, 1891, choice.	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 65	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891..	1 60	@	1 65
Green peas, 1891, per bush....	—	@	1 45
1891, bags.....	—	@	1 40
1891, Scotch.....	1 47½	@	1 50
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras.....	22	@	23
Elgin, extras.....	23	@	24
Other West, extras.....	22	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	21	@	22
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.	19	@	20
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, extras.....	20	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	—	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	17	@	18
Im. creamery, 2ds.....	15	@	16
Im. creamery, 3ds.....	—	@	14
Factory—Fresh, extras.....	16	@	17
Fresh, 1sts.....	14	@	15
Fresh, 2ds.....	13½	@	—
Rolls—Fresh, extras.....	13	@	16
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy..	11¾	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Full cr. good to prime..	10¼	@	10¾
Common to fair.....	9	@	10
Part skims, choice.....	10	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	—	@	9
Part skims, com. to fair.	5	@	7
Full skims.....	2	@	4
Pennsylvania—Skims.....	2	@	—
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	—	@	14½
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	—	@	14½
Fresh, fair to good.....	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz....	13¾	@	—
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz.....	29	@	29½
Goose Eggs, per doz.....	45	@	50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl..	2 25	@	2 75
Spitzenberg, per bbl.....	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl..	2 00	@	2 50
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket.....	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb...	30	@	31
1891, prime.....	28	@	29
1891, common to good...	21	@	27
1890, choice, per lb.....	—	@	20
1890, common to prime..	13	@	19
Old odds.....	7	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	12½	@	13
Western, per lb.....	12½	@	13
Chickens, Western.....	12	@	12½
Local, medium to prime	—	@	12½
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7½	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	85	@	1 12
Western, per pair.....	75	@	1 00
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 25	@	1 62
Southern, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	50	@	—
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	16
Mixed weights.....	13	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms.....	12	@	12½
Chickens—Phila., broilers...	35	@	50
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12	@	13
Western, per lb.....	12	@	12½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb.....	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Western, per lb.....	10	@	15
Geese—Western, per lb.....	5	@	10
Capons—Phila., extra large.	—	@	—
Phila., small to medium.	—	@	—
Western, fair to fancy..	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	—	@	2 50
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl..	1 50	@	3 50
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb.	1 25	@	1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 12	@	1 25
L. I., in bulk, per bbl...	1 62	@	1 75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl..	1 50	@	3 50
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	3 00	@	8 00
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Orange County, red, bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Orange County, yellow.	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Eastern, white, per bbl.	4 00	@	6 00
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl..	—	@	—
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl..	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, per bbl....	75	@	80
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots.	40	@	60
String beans, Fla., per crate.	1 50	@	4 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl..	1 50	@	3 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	2 00	@	3 00
Asparagus, new, per bunch..	—	@	—
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves.....	3 35	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime...	3 75	@	8 50
Sheep.....	6 00	@	6 25
Lambs.....	6 50	@	8 00
Hogs—Live.....	4 85	@	5 25
Dressed.....	5¾	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 75	@	4 80
Patents.....	4 90	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	98	@	99½
Rye—State.....	88	@	90
Barley—Two-rowed State...	53	@	54
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	49	@	54½
Oats—No. 1 White.....	—	@	39½
Mixed Western..	34	@	36½
Hay—Good to Choice.....	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye.....	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam.....	5.95	@	06c.

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northwestern			*Southern & Southwestern.*		
Black bear.....	$30 00	@	30 00	$10 00	@	$20 00
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00	@	15 00	4 00	@	10 00
Beaver, large....	6 00	@	7 00	5 00	@	6 00
Beaver, medium.	3 50	@	4 50	2 50	@	3 50
Beaver, small....	1 50	@	2 00	1 00	@	1 50
Mink, dark, fine.	1 50	@	2 50	70	@	1 10
Mink, brown....	60	@	1 00	50	@	70
Red fox.....	1 40	@	1 60	1 10	@	1 30
Gray fox.....	1 00	@	1 15	80	@	1 00
Raccoon, each..	50	@	90	30	@	60
Skunk, black....	1 20	@	1 25	1 00	@	1 15
Skunk half strp'd	70	@	75	60	@	65
Skunk, striped..	35	@	40	30	@	35
Skunk, white....	15	@	20	12	@	15
Opossum, large.	35	@	45	30	@	35
Opossum, med .	17	@	22	15	@	18
Muskrat, spring	16	@	18	14	@	15
Muskrat, winter.	11	@	12	10	@	11
Muskrat, fall.....	7	@	10	7	@	8

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Tomato rot is successfully kept in check in India by the use of Bordeaux mixture.

But one person among 10,000 attains the age of 100 years, according to the life insurance tables.

Large and deep peat beds exist in the Falkland islands. They are formed entirely of roots and stems of a species of crowberry.

The highest clouds, the cirrus and cirro-stratus, sometimes rise to an altitude of 30,000 feet or six miles above the earth's surface.

An efficient method of controlling the electric light current of hotel rooms has been devised, the mechanism being attached to the bolt on the door turning on or shutting off the current.

Those engaged in the production of quinine, whether from bark or chemically, suffer with a peculiar skin affection, caused by the inhalation of the vapor from hot solutions of the drug. Fever is an accompaniment of this malady.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the world. It shows no evidence of of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united rock from which all other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived.

The Adelsberg cave, with its recently discovered side caverns, has lately been carefully surveyed, in accordance with the instructions of the Austrian Minister of Agriculture, Count Falkenhayne. In the course of the operations some very beautiful parts of the cave, which could formerly be reached only with the greatest difficulty, were made easily accessible.

An interesting calculation has just been made by a French geologist to the effect that, taking into consideration the wear and tear on the solid land by ocean washing, rivers, wind and weather, and leaving out of the calculation volcanic action, the world will in four and a half million years be completely under water and no dry land exist at all.

It has always been generally believed that snow keeps the ground warm, but no very accurate data on the subject have hitherto been forthcoming. Accordingly it is interesting to learn, from observations recently made at Katherinenberg, that at a depth of fourteen inches the soil, when covered with two feet of snow, was ten degrees warmer than at the surface.

Alpine goitre is commonly attributed to the snow water which is used in the mountain regions of southern Europe; but in the Alpine districts of Colorado and Montana people drink snow water all the year round, yet the goitre is unknown. The freedom from this singular affliction enjoyed by residents in the mountain districts of America has led many doctors to form the opinion that the disease is due not so much to snow water as to various local causes of infection, to heredity and to the poor nourishment taken by the dwellers in the sunless valleys of Switzerland.

Egypt's Sacred Beetle.

The sacred scarab, or beetle, of Egypt was the "tumble-bug," which forms bits of manure into a ball for laying its eggs in. Two individuals, male and female, always roll the ball together, and they do this merely for the purpose of conveying it to a safe place and hiding it. This insect was regarded as a symbol of the Creator among the Hindoos, from whom the idea passed into Egypt. The ball was imagined to represent the world, because it was round and was supposed to be rolled from sunrise to sunset.—[Boston Transcript.

Modern Cannibalism.

Miss Beacon Hill—I am sorry, dear Mrs. Wagstaff, that I shall never see your uncle Roscoe again. He is a great loss.

Mrs. Wagstaff (in evident surprise)—Why, what do you mean? Uncle was here yesterday.

Mrs. Beacon Hill (sighing)—Yes, yes; that is what I refer to. Caroline said that you had your uncle Roscoe for dinner yesterday.—[Harper's Bazar.

THE SUN'S BED.

"You see," I said to my small boy,
"Where the sky is bright and red,
Well, that is where the great big sun
Is just settling down to bed.
He gives us light and heat all day,
Though he sometimes doesn't show,
But still he's there behind the clouds,
All the same, my pet, you know.
And when his day's work finished seems,
And downward he looks to sink,
We say that he has gone to bed—
Not really, though, I think."
And then, before I could explain
How he lighted other lands
In our bedtime—for he has none
(In one place he always stands),
Indignantly, my small boy cried,
With a shake of his wise head—
"I fink so, too—not weally,
For of torse he'd burn his bed!"
—New York Advertiser.

ENRICHED BY A PANTHER

In a large mining town in the far west there lives George Randolf, a mining king, who by nature is as stern and arbitrary as men are apt to be when they acquire sudden riches. In addition to his gold he possessed a rare treasure in the person of his daughter Bessie, as sweet a seventeen-year-old maiden as ever lived.

Pretty Bessie did not lack for lovers, and quite as naturally the favored one was the very one that her father objected to.

Clyde Brown was frank spoken, with an honest, manly face, a true, loving heart, and little else.

"Why, Elizabeth"—her father always called her that when displeased—"how can you forget that we are descended from the Randolfs of Virginia? Just a little longer, daughter—a year or two at the most—and we will go east and live as other people do. Then my jewel may find a worthy setting."

"I want no one but Clyde, papa," protested Bessie tearfully.

But tears made no impression upon the hard heart of George Randolf.

However, he condescended to give a conditional consent to their union—such an absurd condition that people laughed and shook their heads and Bessie's merry face grew grave.

"When you can show the possession of $100,000 you can have her," he said grimly, in answer to Clyde Browne's manly petition. "Until then I'll hear no more about it."

"You can never do it," sobbed Bessie when they stood alone in the moonlight by the road a few moments later, while her father watched angrily from the window. "Fortunes are wonderfully made in these mines sometimes, but none will fall to us."

"Don't be discouraged, my precious Queen Bess," Clyde returned, with all a lover's unreasoning fondness. "Only trust in me through all and wait for me, no matter what may happen. Will you promise me that?"

"Indeed I will, dearest! You knew that I would before you asked," she murmured. "But do not try me too much, for father is as hard as a rock."

"I must go away for awhile, my darling. Somewhere in yonder endless chain of mountains a fortune is waiting for me. I feel it—I know it as well as if it were already in my grasp," he answered, in solemn earnestness.

"God grant that it may be so," she added.

And then she walked slowly to the house, to her father's great relief.

The next morning Clyde left the town, fully equipped for a prospecting tour, and quite alone excepting the three large dogs which followed sedately at his heels.

For some time the prize which he sought eluded him, but it came to him at last in a strange manner.

One day, after following the course of a noisy, shallow stream into a narrow valley hemmed in by lofty mountains, he camped at the foot of a gigantic tree near the water.

The dogs whined uneasily and sniffed at a hole among the roots of the tree, but he called them away and went on building a fire to cook supper from the loose wood and branches around.

"Now that the fire is ready," he mused aloud, "I wonder if I'll find any game hereabout."

As if in answer, a half grown deer came down to the stream on the opposite bank not many rods away.

It stopped, with one foot upraised, and looked at the dogs with startled eyes; but the next instant the report of Clyde's rifle rang out, the deer leaped into the air, sprang forward and fell into the stream, from which it was soon dragged by the dogs.

But the echoes made by the report had not died out among the hills before another sound aroused them again.

It was the scream of an angry panther from the mountain behind him, and it was instantly answered by another on the right, and yet another far down the valley on the left.

Clyde heaped the dry limbs upon the fire, and the dogs, usually as brave as lions, whined piteously as they skulked close to his feet.

He waited in breathless anxiety for several minutes, but could hear nothing except the crackling of the fire, which now threw a wide circle of light, and the night wind among the trees.

Soon, following a magnetism which he could not account for, he fixed his gaze upon a tall tree near the base of the mountain and encountered the glare of two fierce, yellow eyes.

A panther was crouching there upon a long limb, every nerve of his body in motion as he prepared for the fatal spring.

To aim and fire at him was the impulse of a second, and the tawny brute sprang outward with a snarl of rage and pain, and fell squarely into the fire.

There was an unearthly shriek, a smell of burning hair, a shower of coals and lighted wood, then the brute stood wounded and blinded near the tree.

"At him, boys; at him!" cried Clyde.

And the dogs closed on him, but, wounded as he was, he was more than a match for them.

He killed one and sent the others howling to a safe distance before their master could surely aim the second bullet, which quieted him.

He was not an instant too soon, however, for there came another terrific scream, this time from the tree directly over his head.

"I'm ready for you now!" he cried, coolly sighting another panther directly between the scintillating eyes.

He fired and sprang aside, while the animal fell, struck the ground with a heavy thud, clawed the earth and air convulsively for a few seconds and then lay quite still.

"This is getting interesting," muttered Clyde grimly eying the two huge, tawny bodies, the dead dog and the skulking living ones, while he threw fresh wood upon the scattered fire and peered in every direction.

"Meow! Meow! Sct-t-t!"

He turned sharply to see the heads of two panther cubs thrust out of the hole near the tree, their ears laid close to their round heads and their eyes sweeping the scene in fierce inquiry.

"Ha, ha! A regular family party I've stumbled on," laughed Clyde. "S-s-s! Seek 'em boys!"

And the dogs pulled one kitten out to his death, while the other scrambled back in the hole.

Suddenly there was a slight noise in the edge of the forest, and two half grown panthers came cautiously into the circle of the light, sniffing the air uneasily and evidently afraid of a trap.

The smell of the scorched hair and the blinding glare of the fire puzzled them.

But Clyde did not wait for them to become satisfied of the safety of an attack. He fired two shots in quick succession, killing one animal and badly wounding the other, which the dogs attacked at once.

When the sharp, short fight was over, one dog limped back to receive the praise of his master, while the other lay dead beside its dead foe.

"You and I are alone now, Brave, my boy," said his master, patting the dog's head. "Well, when daylight comes we'll see after that little varmint in the hole."

The night passed without further molestation, but Clyde kept the fire burning brightly while he busied himself in skinning three of the panthers—the one which had sprung into the fire being worthless.

Two were monstrous brutes, male and female, evidently the parents of the smaller pair as well as the kittens.

After a generous breakfast of roasted venison he enlarged the hole with his pick and shovel, and, after examining his revolvers, crept in cautiously with a lighted torch, while the dog remained outside protesting against such foolhardy conduct by dismal yelps and whines.

The cavity under the spreading roots was deserted, but a larger opening led into the rocky mountain side, and through this the astonished young man crept, to find himself in a natural cavern.

He soon discovered and killed the kitten, but could find no signs of any more.

The floor of the cave was covered with bones, and a neatly made nest of sticks and leaves was in one corner.

But Clyde did not notice these; he was examining the rocky sides, which were of a peculiar veined grayish stone.

There was a smile of satisfaction on his face when he had finished this examination, and when he crept forth into daylight again he muttered, tweaking Brave's ears until the dog yelped in pain and wonder:

"Queen Bess is mine, Brave! There's gold enough there to satisfy even George Randolf, I should say, and I claim it as the panther's bequest."

George Randolf could say no more, although he insisted on visiting the panther's den to see for himself.

"Some folks are lucky," he admitted, reluctantly. "If that mine is worth $100,000 you can have her, for a Randolf never goes back on his word."

That was only a year ago, and the mine has already netted its owner over $500,000.

But he regards as a dearer prize the loving wife who rules his heart and home—his Queen Bess.—Saturday Night.

Mirrors of the Greeks and Romans.

The mirrors of the ancient Greeks and Romans were thin disks of bronze, highly polished and usually fashioned with handles, though sometimes they were set upright on stands. Later on silver was used, and the first mirror of solid silver is said to have been made by Praxiteles in the time of Julius Cæsar. Subsequently silver mirrors took the place of brass or bronze ones almost altogether, though steel, copper and even gold were also employed. "Looking-glasses" of metal were employed everywhere up to the Fifteenth century.—Washington Star.

He Knew What He Wanted.

The waiter had brought Farmer Blossom a particularly diminutive "pat" of butter. The old man picked up the dish, looked at it closely and observed:

"Wipe that grease spot off that plate and bring me some butter."—New York Epoch.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

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and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

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On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:09; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburg, Pa.

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EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley		9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills		9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

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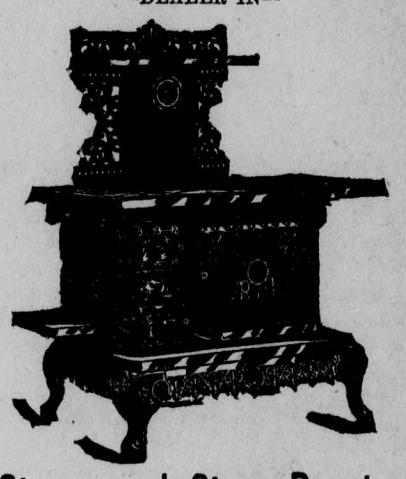

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